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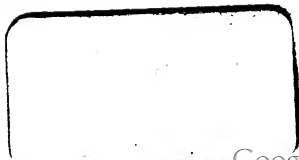
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**A DIGEST**  
**OF THE**  
**LAWS, DECISIONS, RULES**  
**AND USAGES,**  
**OF THE**  
**INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS,**  
**WITH A BRIEF TREATISE ON**  
**PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.**

**COMPILED BY**  
**SIMEON B. CHASE, P. R. W. G. T.**  
**OF THE RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE OF NORTH AMERICA.**

KC 3419



University of Vermont  
R. C. H. / H. H. H.

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Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1859, by SIMON B. CHASE, in the Office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

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## PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

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TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER  
OF GOOD TEMPLARS IN NORTH AMERICA :

At the last session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, held at the city of Indianapolis, in May last, the following Resolutions were adopted, viz :—

“RESOLVED,—That our R. W. G. Templar, S. B. CHASE, be appointed, to arrange, prepare and print a Digest of the Rules and Usages of the Order, together with the Decisions of the R. W. G. Lodge.

“RESOLVED,—That the R. W. G. T. be requested to publish the Constitution and By-Laws of this R. W. G. Lodge, together with the amendments which have been adopted thereto, and have the same printed with the Digest.

“RESOLVED,—That the R. W. G. Templar is hereby permitted to have said Digest and Constitution printed at his own cost, and allowed to retain the proceeds of the sale of the same as a full compensation for said services.”

In obedience to the above resolutions, I have prepared a Digest of the Rules and Usages of the Order, embracing our Constitution, By-Laws, Decisions of the R. W. G. Lodge, R. W. G. Templars, Grand Lodges and G. W. C. Templars, and Rules of Order, with a very brief Manual of Practice under them, with a complete index to the whole work.

The Constitution and By-Laws, as published with the Journal of our last session, are incorrect in two important

particulars: not containing the constitutional amendments changing the qualifications of Grand Representatives, and the amendments to our By-Laws, making some changes in our Regalia. I have endeavored to have these correctly published, so that this work may be safely relied upon as a book of reference.

In arranging the decisions emanating from the various sources of authority in our Order, I have, so far as possible, classified them according to subjects, so that under each head respectively may be found all decisions, from any source, relating to that subject.

Among the numerous decisions from Grand Lodges and their presiding officers, many are conflicting, and, of course, very many erroneous, hence I have only given such as I regarded as correct. Although only decisions of the R. W. G. Lodge or R. W. G. Templars are binding, strictly speaking, upon the Order, yet, as only such others are given in this work as are clearly and manifestly proper, and such as would undoubtedly be given by our highest judicatory, if the question should ever be carried up, any decision contained in this work may be safely cited as authority, and should carry with it about the same weight as one made directly by the R. W. G. Lodge.

With the Order of Business and Rules of Order, I have

PREFACE.



As necessary to an easy and ready reference to the Digest, I have appended a copious index, which, though added at considerable sacrifice of time and labor, will, I trust, so increase the value of the work as to more than counterbalance the labor of its preparation.

The Order has long felt the need of some compilation of its Rules and Decisions, and though I am fully conscious of the imperfections of the present one, it is the result of my best efforts to present a work quite up to the standard contemplated in the resolutions under which I have acted. If it serves to set right a single Good Templar in our land, who has been acting or believing an error, I shall never regret the humble part that has fallen upon me in the premises.

S. B. CHASE,  
*R. W. G. Templar.*

GREAT BEND, Pa., Oct. 1, 1859.



## PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

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### TO ALL GOOD TEMPLARS :

At the eighth session of the R. W. Grand Lodge of North America, held at the City of Detroit, in May, 1862, the following recommendation of the Committee on Finance was unanimously adopted :

"In relation to the publication of a new edition of the Digest, the Committee would recommend that Right Worthy Grand Templar CHASE be requested to prepare and publish such new edition of the Digest as is suggested in his report, in the same manner as the first edition was published, accompanied by suitable forms for transacting the business of a Subordinate Lodge."

Agreeably to the above request from the highest judicatory of our Order, and to meet what appears to be quite a general demand, I have prepared a second edition of the Digest, enlarged, and I trust, improved.

Several hundred new decisions by the R. W. G. Templar, R. W. G. Lodge, Grand Lodges and G. W. C. Templars have been added, covering a great variety of questions, and many of them of exceeding interest. I have also given a Ceremo-

The treatise on parliamentary law has not been changed, lest any revision of it might destroy its brevity, a very desirable feature. The remarks are based upon the Rules of Order of the R. W. G. Lodge, and the presiding officer is mentioned as R. W. G. Templar, but the treatise is just as applicable to a Grand or Subordinate Lodge, and in fact, to any public meeting for the transaction of business. The first edition, imperfect as it was, has met with success that I had no reason to expect, and I trust this edition may be like successful in finding its way to public favor.

S. B. CHASE,

*P. R. W. G. Templar.*

GREAT BEND VILLAGE, PA., Nov. 1, 1863.

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## NOTE TO THIRD EDITION.

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In this, the third edition of this work, I have given two additional Supplements, bringing the decisions of the R. W. G. L., and several Grand Lodges, so far as I have been able to procure copies of their Journals, down to this date; and also added a comprehensive Index, embracing all the Supplements:

The Supplements and Index will be published in sepa-

## NOTE TO THE SIXTH EDITION.

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The sixth edition of the Digest is herewith presented. The R. W. G. L. By-Laws, Art. 18, pertaining to Regalia, were changed at the last session. This edition contains the Article as then adopted. The uniform Constitution for Grand and Subordinate Lodges, is given in an "Appendix."

According to the vote at the last session of R. W. G. L., this is to be the fundamental law for all Grand Lodges hereafter organized, and Subordinate Lodges under their jurisdiction, as well as all Subordinate Lodges under the immediate jurisdiction of the R. W. G. Lodges, and Grand Lodges now in existence, are invited to examine it, and adopt the same, if receiving their approval.

The Supplements have also been indexed, thus making the Digest complete to the present date.

Thanking the Order for the unanimous approval it has received, the author sends this edition forth, hoping Good

## THE AUTHORITY OF THE DIGEST.

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Resolution passed by the R. W. G. Lodge, May 25th, 1865:

WHEREAS, difference of opinion has arisen in our jurisdiction, as to what decisions in Chase's Digest are authority, and binding upon the entire Order, therefore,

*Resolved*, That all decisions in said Digest, made by the R. W. G. Lodge, any R. W. G. Templar, and any Grand Lodge decisions, sustained by the R. W. G. Lodge, on appeal, are binding upon all Grand and Subordinate Lodges, and upon all Good Templars. The decisions of the Grand Lodges and G. W. C. Templars, compiled in this work, are binding upon, and only affect the Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge so making them. Such Grand Lodge decisions, outside of the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge making them, are entitled to respectful consideration, and should be consulted as advisory, but are not positively binding.

The carefully weighed opinions of P. R. W. G. T. CHASE, the author, interspersed among said decisions, and indicated by being given in larger type, should receive such consideration as his experience in the Order, and their own merits, entitle them.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

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**R. W. G. L. 1st s.**—Session of R. W. G. Lodge held at Cleveland, O.

" 2d s.	"	"	" Louisville, Ky.
" 3d s.	"	"	" Chicago, Ill.
" 4th s.	"	"	" Hamilton, C. W.
" 5th s.	"	"	" Indianapolis, Ind.
" 6th s.	"	"	" Nashville, Tenn.
" 7th s.	"	"	" St. Louis, Mo.
" 8th s.	"	"	" Detroit, Mich.
" 9th s.	"	"	" Chicago, Ill.
" 10th s.	"	"	" Cleveland, O.
" 11th s.	"	"	" London, C. W.
" 12th s.	"	"	" Boston, Mass.
" 13th s.	"	"	" Detroit, Mich.

**Wis. 7th s.**—Decision made by Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, at its seventh annual session, held at Oshkosh.

**Pa. 1st s.**—Decision made by Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at its first session, held at Mansfield.

**Can. vol. 16.**—Decision made by Grand Lodge of Canada, at its session in 1862, held at Montreal.

The figures following abbreviations denote the page of the published proceedings, on which the decision may be found.

Grand Lodges which page their proceedings from com-

# CONSTITUTION OF RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE.

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## PRÉAMBLE.

WHEREAS, at the Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of North America, held at Ithaca, in December, 1853, it was deemed advisable that upon the institution of five or more Grand Lodges of the I. O. of G. T., measures should be taken to organize a National Lodge, and at the session of said Grand Lodge held at Corning, in December, 1854, the proper number of Grand Lodges having been instituted, provisions were made for the organization of a supreme head of the Order; and believing that the cause of temperance and the interest of this Order will be advanced by organizing such an institution as shall unite under one general head the various organizations of this Order: We, the Representatives, in Convention assembled, do ordain and make the following form of Constitution, By-Laws and Rules of Order, for the government of this Grand Lodge:

## ARTICLE I.

SEC. 1. This Lodge shall be known by the name, style and title of the R. W. GRAND LODGE OF NORTH AMERICA OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

§ 2. It is the source of the true and legitimate Order of Good Templars in North America, and possesses such powers and jurisdiction over the whole Order as are provided in the Constitution and in the Ritual of the same. Its authority extends also to such Lodges as may be organized under its Charter in foreign countries.

§ 3. By virtue of Charters granted by it, all State, District, and Territorial Grand Lodges exist, and with it rests

the power, by a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast, to deprive such State, District, or Territorial and Provincial Grand bodies of their Charters, and annul their authority; *Provided*, that such deprivation or annulment shall only be made for violation of the laws of this R. W. Grand Lodge. No more than one Grand Lodge shall be chartered in any State, District, or Territory. All Grand bodies working under charters granted by this Grand Lodge are supreme for all local legislation and appellate jurisdiction within their respective limits, except as hereinafter provided.

§ 4. With the consent of the Grand Lodge of a State, District, or Territory, an appeal may be had by any Subordinate Lodge to this R. W. Grand Lodge, such consent, however, not being necessary where an expelled Lodge, after having surrendered up to its Grand Lodge all its effects, appeals from the decision thereof. But in all cases the decision of the State, District, Territorial, Provincial or Country Grand Lodges shall be final and conclusive, until reversed by this Grand Lodge on a direct appeal thereof.

§ 5. To this Grand Lodge belongs the power to regulate and control the unwritten work of the Order, and to fix and determine the customs and usages in regard to all things which appertain thereto: and to it alone belongs the power to provide and establish suitable lectures and other written work therefor. But the unwritten work of the Order shall in nowise be altered or amended except with the concurrence of four-fifths of the members present of this Grand Lodge at its annual session.

§ 6. To this Grand Lodge is reserved the power to establish the Independent Order of Good Templars, in such countries, domestic or foreign, wherein the same has not been established.

§ 7. To this Grand Lodge belongs the immediate jurisdiction over all subordinate Lodges in such countries, domestic or foreign, as are without Grand Lodges.

§ 8. To it belongs the power to enact all laws of general application to the Order.

§ 9. All power and authority in the Order not reserved to

this Grand Lodge by this Constitution, are truly vested in the various State, District, and Territorial Grand Lodges.

## ARTICLE II.

This Grand Lodge shall be composed of its Officers and Representatives, and past Officers and Representatives, from the several State, District, Territorial, Provincial and Country Grand Lodges, working under legal and unreclaimed charters granted by the Grand Lodge.

## ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The elective Officers of this Grand Lodge shall be R. W. Grand Templar, R. W. Grand Counsellor, R. W. Grand Vice-Templar, R. W. Grand Secretary, R. W. Grand Treasurer, who shall be elected by ballot by a majority of all the votes cast annually at the stated session of this Lodge, and shall be installed into their respective offices immediately after their election.

§ 2. The appointed Officers of the Grand Lodge shall be, R. W. G. Chaplain, R. W. G. Marshal, R. W. G. D. Marshal, R. W. G. I. Guard, R. W. G. O. Guard, who shall be nominated by the R. W. G. T., and if approved of by the Grand Lodge, shall be installed into their respective offices immediately after the installation of the elective officers.

§ 3. Should any of the elective officers fail to appear to be installed at the time provided, the particular office or offices shall be declared vacant, and the Grand Lodge shall, in the event, proceed to a new election to fill such vacancy or vacancies, and the officer or officers so elected shall be accordingly installed.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of the officers, both elective and appointed, to attend each meeting of the Grand Lodge, and perform such duties as are enjoined by the laws and regulations of the Order, and such as may be required by the presiding officer, and shall receive such compensation as hereinafter provided.

§ 5. All members shall be eligible to office and vote on all questions, except the election of Officers, and when the year



and nays are called, and shall be permitted to take part in proceedings and debates of this Grand Lodge.

#### ARTICLE IV.

SEC. 1. The R. W. G. T. shall preside at all meetings of the Grand Lodge, preserve order and enforce the laws thereof. He shall have the casting vote whenever the Lodge shall be equally divided, other than upon a ballot for officers, but shall not vote on any other occasion. He shall appoint all committees not required to be raised by ballot, and all District Deputy Grand Templars for States, Districts, Territories or Countries where there is no Grand Lodge.

During the recess of this Grand Lodge, he shall have a general superintendence of the interests of the Order. He may hear and decide such appeals as may be submitted to him by the several State Grand Lodges, or by Subordinate Lodges under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. He may hear and decide such questions other than questions arising out of the Constitution of the several State, District, Territorial, Provincial, or Country Grand Lodges as may be submitted to him by the several State, District, Territorial, Provincial or Country Grand Lodges, or the Grand Worthy Chief Templars thereof, or by the Grand Representatives, or by the Subordinate Lodges under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. And his decision in all appeals and questions so submitted to him shall be binding on the Lodges or persons submitting the same, until reversed by this Grand Lodge. He is empowered to receive petitions and grant

powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the R. W. G. Counsellor for the unexpired term, and in case of the death, removal, resignation or inability of both R. W. G. T. and R. W. G. C., the duties of the office shall devolve upon the R. W. V. T., and the Grand Lodge at the first session succeeding thereto shall proceed to elect and install a R. W. G. T. and R. W. G. C. for the unexpired term.

#### ARTICLE V.

The Right Worthy Grand Counsellor shall open and close the meetings of the Grand Lodge, support the R. W. G. T. by his counsel and assistance, and preside in his absence. In case of the removal, death or resignation of the R. W. G. T., the powers and duties of said office shall devolve on the R. W. G. C. for the unexpired term, as provided in Sec. 3, Art. IV.

#### ARTICLE VI.

The R. W. V. T. shall assist the R. W. G. T. in conducting the business of the Grand Lodge, he shall have special charge of the door, and in the absence of the R. W. G. T. and R. W. G. C., he shall preside, and, in case of a vacancy in both of these offices, he shall perform the duties of R. W. G. T., as provided in Sec. 3, Art. IV.

#### ARTICLE VII.

The R. W. G. Secretary shall make a just and true record of all the proceedings of the Grand Lodge in a book provided for that purpose, keep the journal of all secret sessions, and preserve and keep the evidences of the unwritten work of the Order, and such alterations as may from time to time be made therein, and all other records pertaining to the work of the Order, and the explanations and lectures relating thereto; summon the members to attend all special meetings; keep accounts between the Grand Lodge and the Grand and Subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction; receive all moneys belonging to this Lodge, and pay the same to R. W. G. T. without delay, taking a receipt for the same; read all petitions, reports and communications; carry on, under the direction of the Grand Lodge or R. W. G. T., its correspondence, and transact such business of the Grand Lodge, appertaining

to his office, as may be required of him by the Grand Lodge. All communications transmitted or received by him officially shall be laid before the Grand Lodge. He shall receive for his services such compensation as the Grand Lodge shall, from time to time, determine.

### ARTICLE VIII.

SEC. 1. The Grand Treasurer shall keep the moneys and all the evidences of debt, choses in action, deeds, &c., of the Grand Lodge, and pay all orders drawn on him by the R. W. G. T., attested by the Grand Secretary, and under the seal of the Grand Lodge. He shall lay before the Grand Lodge, at its stated annual session, a full and correct statement of his accounts. Before his installation, he shall give a bond, with two sureties, to the Grand Lodge, in such sum as may from time to time be fixed, and shall receive such compensation as the Grand Lodge shall determine.

§ 2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by the Grand Lodge.

### ARTICLE IX.

SEC. 1. The Grand Chaplain shall perform such duties as appertain to his office, and as may from time to time be required by the Grand Lodge relative thereto.

§ 2. The Grand Marshal shall assist the R. W. G. T. in performing his duties in such manner as he may from time to time be required, and perform all the duties generally appertaining to his office.

§ 3. The R. W. G. D. Marshal shall perform such duties as appertain to his office.

§ 4. The R. W. G. Guards shall perform such duties as are required of them by the laws and usages of the order.

### ARTICLE X.

SEC. 1. Grand Representatives shall be chosen by the several State, District, Territorial, Provincial and Country Grand Lodges, for the term of one year. And if vacancies occur by death, resignation or otherwise, during the recess

of the Grand Lodge of any State, District, Territory or Country, such vacancies shall be filled in the manner pointed out by the Constitution of such State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge.

§ 2. The basis of representation shall be as follows, viz: Every State, District or Territorial Grand Lodge, having under its jurisdiction less than one thousand members, one representative; for one thousand members, two representatives; for five thousand members, three representatives; for twenty thousand members and more, four representatives. No State, District, Territorial or Country Grand Lodge shall have more than four representatives.

§ 3. A Grand Representative must be a member of a Subordinate Lodge in good standing; he must have received the third degree, and be in possession of the Grand Lodge degree; he must reside in the State, District, Territory, Province or Country where the Grand Lodge he represents is located. No representative shall represent more than one Grand body at the same time.

§ 4. Grand Representatives shall be furnished by the Grand body they represent with such certificates as shall be required by law.

§ 5. In case of contested elections, this Grand Lodge shall determine to whom the contested seat belongs.

#### ARTICLE XL

SEC. 1. This Grand Lodge shall have the power, a majority consenting thereto, to impeach and try any of its officers or members; and with the concurrence of two-thirds of the votes cast, to expel from officership or membership therein any officer or member so impeached and tried.

§ 2. During the trial of any impeachment, the officer or

ship or membership, in this Grand Lodge, and the vacancy thereby created shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore described.

#### ARTICLE XII.

This Grand Lodge shall meet annually on the fourth Tuesday in May, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at such place as the Grand Lodge may, from time to time, determine. It may also meet on its own adjournment. It may also meet specially on the call of the R. W. G. T. of which he shall cause one month's notice to be given to the representatives of the several State, District, Territorial, Provincial or Country Grand Lodges, communicating to them the purpose for which the special meeting is called, and in no case shall any business be transacted at a special meeting, unless notice thereof has been given, as above stated.

#### ARTICLE XIII.

SEC. 1. Representatives from a majority of the whole number of State, District, Territorial, Provincial and Country Grand Lodges, shall be necessary to form a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may receive and act upon the credentials of new members, except in contested elections.

§ 2. This Grand Lodge shall be the judge of the certificates, or returns and qualifications of its members.

§ 3. It may determine the rule of its proceedings, and from time to time, adopt such rules of order as it may see fit.

§ 4. A journal of its proceedings shall be kept and such

may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present, and shall be entered upon the journal.

§ 7. All questions shall be decided by a majority vote, except in such cases as a specific majority is required.

#### ARTICLE XIV.

SEC. 1. The revenues of this Grand Lodge shall be as follows: Fees for Charters for Grand Lodges or Subordinate Lodges working under its immediate jurisdiction, viz: \$15 for Grand Lodge Charters and Rituals, \$8 for Charters for Subordinate Lodges, including Ritual, Degree Books and Cards.

§ 2. Dues from State, District, or Territorial Grand Lodges, \$30 per annum for each vote they shall be entitled to in this Grand Lodge.

§ 3. Dues from Subordinate Lodges, working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, ten per centum on their receipts.

§ 4. Proceeds of the sales of books, cards, diplomas, odes and certificates.

#### ARTICLE XV.

SEC. 1. To be an officer of this Grand Lodge, one nominated must have received the Grand Lodge degree, and be a member in good standing of a Subordinate Lodge.

§ 2. Candidates for the several elective offices may be nominated by the State, District, Territorial, Provincial or Country Grand Lodges or by the Grand Representatives.

§ 3. The nominations and election of Grand officers shall take place on the same day, to wit: the second day of the annual sessions. The nominations for each office shall be immediately succeeded by the election for the same, and before the nominations and elections for the next office.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

SEC. 1. The members of this Order from each State, District, Territory, Province or Country, under jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall be entitled to admission into the Lodges

of every other State, District, Territory, Province or Country, upon proving themselves according to the established work of the Order, and the production of a proper card.

§ 2. No citizen of one State, District, Territory, Province or Country wherein Lodges are established, shall be admitted to membership in a Lodge of another State, District, Territory or Province or Country, without the previous consent of the Grand Lodge of the State, District or Territory whereof such citizen is a resident.

§ 3. A member of the Order, suspended from a Lodge in any State, District, Territory, Province or Country, shall not be admitted to membership in a Lodge in another State, District, Territory, Province or Country, without the previously obtained consent of the Lodge from which he is suspended.

§ 4. All persons becoming members of this Order shall be required to subscribe to the following pledge, viz: That they will not make, buy, sell or use, as a beverage, any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, and will discountenance the manufacture and sale thereof in all proper ways.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

The officers and members of this Grand Lodge, (except such officers as receive stated salaries,) shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of this Grand Lodge.

#### ARTICLE XVIII.

By-Laws in conformity with this Constitution may be made, which shall not be altered or amended, unless such amendment shall be proposed at a stated annual session, and acted upon at the same session, but not on the day on which it is offered, and adopted by two-thirds of the votes given.

#### ARTICLE XIX.

This Constitution and the By-laws which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the Order, and shall be binding upon the State, District, Territorial, Provincial and Country Grand Lodges under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge.

## ARTICLE XX.

This Constitution shall not be altered or amended, except a proposition therefor be made in writing, signed by one or more Representatives from three different Grand Lodges, and entered upon the journal, at a regular Annual Session. At the next regular Annual Session, after being so offered, such proposition shall be considered, and shall be subject to amendment, alteration or postponement by a majority vote of the Representatives present; and upon its final passage, if agreed to by two-thirds of the Representatives present, on a call of the yeas and nays, such proposition or amendment thereof, shall become part of this Constitution.

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## BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE 1. Upon the petition of seven members of the Order, or seven respectable citizens of any town or place, praying for a charter to open a Subordinate Lodge in a State, District, Province, Country or Territory where there has not been established a Grand Lodge, this Lodge may grant the same. Each Subordinate Lodge receiving a Charter from the Grand Lodge, shall be opened by a member regularly deputized therefor by the R. W. G. T., who shall deliver to such Lodge the Charter and Charge Books, and shall, at the opening thereof, give the necessary instruction. Such Lodge shall be visited at least once a year by the R. W. G. T., or by a District Deputy G. T.

ART. 2. Subordinate Lodges working under the immediate jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall transmit to the Grand Secretary quarterly reports, containing the same information as is required from Grand Lodges by Art. 8 of these By-Laws. The report shall be accompanied by the dues in current money.

ART. 3. Ten or more Subordinate Lodges, located in any State, District, Province, Country or Territory, where a Grand



Lodge has not been established, may petition this Grand Lodge in writing, praying for the charter of a Grand Lodge, which, if approved by a majority of the votes given, shall be granted, and such Grand Lodge shall be opened by the R. W. G. T., or by some qualified brother, who shall be specially deputized for that purpose.

ART. 4. All travelling or other expenses incurred in opening a Grand or Subordinate Lodge, shall be paid by such Lodge.

ART. 5. Applications for Grand or Subordinate Lodges shall be accompanied by the fee for the same, which shall be returned if the charter is not granted.

ART. 6. Each Grand Lodge shall have a Grand Seal; an impression thereof, in wax, shall be sent to the R. W. G. Secretary, and deposited in the archives of this Lodge.

ART. 7. The Constitution of each Grand, and By-Laws of each Subordinate, Lodge, chartered by this Lodge, immediately on its adoption, shall be forwarded to this Lodge for approval.

ART. 8. Annual returns shall be made by each G. L. under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, in which they shall give the names of Grand Officers; and 1st, number last report; 2d, number initiated; 3d, admitted by card; 4th, restored; 5th, retired on clearance cards; 6th, withdrawn from the Order; 7th, suspended; 8th, expelled; 9th, deaths; 10th, full degree members; 11th, in good standing. Said returns shall be made to the R. W. G. Secretary, at least one month previous to the annual meeting of this body, and shall be accompanied with the dues thereon, in money current at par in the place where the meeting of this body is to be held.

ART. 9. No person shall, at the same time, hold membership in more than one Grand or Subordinate Lodge, nor shall any Lodge initiate a person who has been elected a member of a sister Lodge, or confer the degrees on members of other Lodges, without the consent of such Lodges, given under its seal.

ART. 10. When a Grand Lodge shall be duly chartered in any State, District, Territory, Province or Country, all the

Lodges in said District, State, Territory, Province or Country working under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall thereafter be declared subordinate to, and under the jurisdiction of, the Grand Lodge of the State, District, Territory, Province or Country in which they are located, and no Lodge situated in one State, District, Territory, Province or Country, can be made subordinate to the Grand Lodge of any other State, District, Territory, Province or Country.

ART. 11. No member can be allowed to visit a Lodge out of the State, District, Territory, Province or Country where he resides, unless he presents a certificate or card under the signature of the officers and the seal of the Lodge of which he is a member, and signed on the margin in his own proper hand writing, and prove himself in the T. P. W., and in the degree in which the Lodge is open. *Provided*, nevertheless, a member may always visit if introduced by a Grand Representative or other elective Grand Officer, or vouched for by a member of the Lodge he proposes to visit.\*

ART. 12. At each annual session, the R. W. G. T. shall appoint in each State, District, Territory, Province and Country in which there is not a Grand Lodge, an officer to be styled D. D. G. W. T., whose duty it shall be to act as the special agent of this Grand Lodge in relation to the matters herein specified, viz :

1st. To act for the R. W. G. T., and by his direction perform whatever may have been ordered to be done by the Grand Lodge in the particular district for which he is approved.

2d. To act as the representative of this Grand Lodge, and perform all such matters relating to the Order in his district as the R. W. G. T. shall direct.

3d. To obey all special instructions of the R. W. G. T. in relation to anything that officer is required to do for the good of the Order.

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4th. To act as the agent of the Grand Secretary, and obey the special instructions of that officer.

5th. To have general supervision over all Subordinates (in his district) which work under charters granted by this Grand Lodge.

6th. To make quarterly reports of his acts and doings to R. W. G. T. His decisions of law and order shall be binding upon Subordinates, until reversed by R. W. G. T. or this Grand Lodge.

7th. He shall in no case interfere as an officer of this Grand Lodge with State Grand Lodges.

8th. To qualify a brother for the appointment of D. D. G. T., he must be a contributing member of a Subordinate Lodge, and must have attained the rank of P. W. C. T. His appointment shall be for one year, but may be revoked for cause at any time by the R. W. G. T.

9th. The Deputy instituting a new Lodge, shall appoint a suitable person as Deputy for said Lodge, and shall report his name to the R. W. G. S. with the institution returns.

ART. 13. The Representatives of each Grand Lodge shall be examined by the W. G. M. as to their qualifications for the office, previous to taking seats in this Grand Lodge, and on taking their seats, each shall be furnished by the Grand Secretary with a copy of the Constitution, Rules of Order, and Laws of the Grand Lodge.

ART. 14. Each Grand Lodge shall furnish its Representatives all documents and papers necessary in the discharge of the duties of their office.

ART. 15. Each Grand Lodge shall be furnished with one

der the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, and where located; the name and number of Grand Lodges; the number of Subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction of each Grand Lodge, together with all his official and financial acts.

ART. 17. No Grand or Subordinate Lodge under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, shall adopt or use, or suffer to be adopted or used in their jurisdiction, any other charges, lectures, degrees, ceremonies, forms of installation or regalia, than those prescribed by this Grand Lodge. All sessions of Grand and Subordinate Lodges shall open and close with prayer.

ART. 18, SEC. 1. FORM.—The **Regalia** of this Order shall be collars, about twenty-two inches in length, maximum, and about sixteen inches, minimum; narrow at the neck, and wide at the bottom, with the outer corner rounded off.

§ 2. **COLORS**.—The First, or Initiatory Degree, shall be white. The Second or Degree of Fidelity, shall be blue. The Third or degree of Charity, shall be purple. Officers of Subordinate Lodges, scarlet, with lace or fringe. Officers of Degree Lodge, or Temple, purple. All Deputies, purple. The Grand Lodge Degree shall be scarlet. Officers and members of the R. W. G. Lodge, scarlet, with a small, purple collar, or band attached.

§ 3. **ROSETTES**.—The Rosettes of this Order shall be white ground, blue and scarlet centre, with yellow star or button.

§ 4. **EMBLEMS**.—Official Emblems, in all branches of the Order, shall be a gilt wreath, enclosing silver letters, on blue or purple ground, designating the official title of the wearer, worn on the left breast. Representatives may wear the number of their Lodge, or the abbreviated name of the State from which they are sent, on the right breast; it shall be discretionary, to use the emblems, or not.

§ 5. **TRIMMINGS**.—Initiatorv. or First Degree regalia.

trimming shall be used. The quality and amount of trimming shall be left to the taste or option of the Lodges, or members; but Deputies, G. Lodge, and R. W. G. Lodge regalia, shall be fully trimmed with lace, stars, or embroidery, emblems, fringe, and tassels.

All members shall be entitled to wear in any meeting of the Order, the regalia of the highest Degree or position, to which they have attained.

ART. 19. The R. W. G. T. shall appoint the following committees, to consist of three members: Committee on State of the Order, Legislative Committee, Committee on Correspondence, Committee on Finance, on Appeals, Constitutions, Petitions, Credentials, Returns, Printing, Mileage and Per Diem, and such Special Committees as are authorized by the Grand Lodge and not otherwise provided for.

ART. 20. The T. P. W. is designed only for the use of members who are travelling beyond the limits of the jurisdiction to which they belong, and in order that each member may be properly instructed in it, and visiting members properly examined, the three highest elective officers of a Lodge are to be privately put in possession of the word at the time of their installation, that they may be qualified either to give or receive it. The G. W. C. T. and G. W. C. and G. W. V. T. and the regular D. D. G. C. T. should also be in possession of it.

ART. 21. The fiscal year of this Grand Lodge commences on the first day of May, in each year.

ART. 22. The Charters of all subordinate Lodges immediately under the jurisdiction of this Lodge, which fail to make their returns for one year, shall be forfeited, and whenever such remissness shall occur, the R. W. G. T. shall take proper means to enforce this law:

ART. 23. This Grand Lodge will neither entertain nor con-

## ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1st. The R. W. G. L. shall meet at — o'clock A. M., and adjourn at — o'clock.

2nd. The R. W. G. T. shall take the Chair, and call the Lodge to order, at the time to which it stands adjourned.

3rd. Reading and approving the journals of previous meeting.

4th. Reports of Standing Committees.

5th. Reports of Special Committees.

6th. Petitions and Memorials.

7th. Appeals.

8th. Election and Installation of Officers.

9th. Miscellaneous Business and Good of the Order.

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## RULES OF ORDER.

1. The R. W. G. T. shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the G. L.

2. The R. W. G. T. shall appoint all Committees, unless otherwise directed by the G. L.

3. No member shall speak on any question until first seconded, and stated by the Chair.

4. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, nor more than ten minutes, without special leave

# Order of Business and Rules of Order,

WITH REMARKS ON

## PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

UNDER THE RESPECTIVE HEADS.

By S. B. CHASE, R. W. G. T.

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I.—The R. W. G. Lodge shall meet at — o'clock A. M., and adjourn at — o'clock.

In all cases when the hour of adjournment arrives, the R. W. G. T. adjourns the Lodge, without any motion, unless the previous question has been called and sustained, or the yeas and nays have been ordered.

All other business, no matter what its stage, is cut off by the hour of adjournment. If a member is occupying the floor in debate, when the hour arrives, the presiding officer requests him to suspend his remarks, when the Lodge is adjourned. In such a case, the member suspending his remarks, when the Lodge convenes again, is entitled to the floor in order to conclude his remarks, whenever the order of business thus broken in upon is reached.

II.—The R. W. G. T. shall take the Chair, and call the Lodge to order at the time to which it stands adjourned.

When the R. W. G. Templar does not appear at the precise hour for opening the Lodge, it is

always courteous for the next officer in authority to wait a few minutes before taking upon himself the duties of the presiding officer. Some Lodges make it a rule to wait fifteen minutes.

### III.—Reading and Approving the Journals of previous Meetings.

Under the uniform practice of deliberative bodies, no portion of the proceedings can be expunged from the journal, except by unanimous consent of the Lodge.

A measure may have been defeated, of which I was the only supporter, and so very obnoxious that all but myself desire all the proceedings under it expunged from the journal,—want the records not to show that any such proposition was ever entertained by the Lodge. It may be of the most importance to myself personally, or to my standing with my constituency, that I have record evidence of my zealous support of the measure; hence my negative vote will prevent any action from being expunged from the journal.

A majority vote will correct the journal in all cases.

### IV.—Reports of Standing Committees.

Committees have full power over business referred to them—to alter, add to, or take from, except to change the entire subject matter. It is competent for the Lodge to instruct Committees to report at a given time, and not to report until such given time. Standing Committees are not



confined to business referred to them, but may originate any new business within their jurisdiction.

After a report has been made to the Lodge, it is in order to make motions to postpone for the present, or to a given time—to re-commit to same Committee or to a new one—or to go into a Committee of the whole; but if none of these are made, and it is in order to go into the consideration of the report, the proper motion is to adopt. No motion to accept is necessary, and it is in exceedingly bad taste, as the Lodge gave its acceptance to the report when it gave the Committee permission to make it. Strictly and regularly speaking, a motion should be made and seconded, and the question put, "whether it shall be received?" before the Committee are permitted to make their report at all; but a cry from the Lodge of "Receive," or even its silence, dispenses with the formality of the question; and now, in all deliberative bodies, the presiding officer supposes the consent of the body where no objection is expressed, and does not give the trouble of making the motion to receive a report and putting the question formally. The rule is the same in receiving petitions, withdrawing motions, reading papers, and in all small matters.

The practice of many bodies to make motions

amend are in order, the same as on any other question ; as well as all the other motions to recommit, postpone, &c.

When it is not in order to consider reports at the time they are made, for instance, if the Lodge should devote the morning session to reception of reports, and afternoon to their consideration, then as they were presented and read they would be ordered by the Chair to lie on the table until the consideration of them was in order.

All Committees must make some definite recommendation, in the shape of a resolution or resolutions, that when the Lodge adopt the report, the action may be in form.

Upon the adoption of the report, as well as upon any question, a division may always be called by any member, and it shall be divided by the Chair, if it comprehends questions so distinct, that one being taken away the rest may stand entire for the decision of the Lodge. When a division is called, the Chair should always ask the member calling for it how he desires the question to be divided, and should divide it according to such member's expressed wish, if, in his opinion, it is so divisible.

A motion to strike out and insert is indivisible ; but a motion to strike out merely, being

### 30 RULES OF ORDER AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

on matters referred to them, are discharged from the further consideration of that subject, without any motion to discharge them.

In case Committees are dilatory, or refuse to act upon subjects referred to them, and the Lodge wish to dispose of them, a motion should be made that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. If the motion prevails, the subject comes up before the Lodge for action whenever in regular order it may be reached ; or if the motion had been, in addition, "and that the Lodge proceed to its consideration," the matter would at once come up for action ; but in this case, if the regular business is not gone through with, and a division of the motion be called, the passage of the last division would involve a suspension of the rules, and hence require a two-thirds vote to adopt it. The motion might be made so as not to be divisible, and thus avoid the necessity of a two-thirds vote. Thus : I move, "that for the purpose of considering the resolutions relative to the perpetuity of the pledge, the select Committee to which they were referred be discharged from their further consideration."

If a motion be made to postpone, it precludes commitment ; and a motion for commitment or

shall be first put, because in truth it facilitates the motion to amend.

In all cases when a blank is to be filled with some amount, number or day, the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and remotest day. The members submit the sum, number or day they desire inserted, to the Chair, who orders the Secretary to take them down, and when all are submitted, the vote shall be taken as indicated, and the blank filled accordingly.

### **Committee of the Whole.**

The Lodge may resolve itself into a Committee of the whole upon any motion, report or question, by a majority vote, when the R. W. G. Templar shall call some one to occupy the Chair, unless otherwise ordered by the Lodge.

In Committee of the whole, members may speak more than twice, and more than ten minutes, and neither the previous question nor yeas and nays can be called, and no motions for delay or to adjourn can be made.

When the subject matter has been gone through with, the Committee rise, the R. W. G. Templar resumes the Chair, when the Chairman reports the action of the Committee of the whole.

In case the Committee of the whole do not have time, or are not disposed to finish the business before them, the Committee cannot adjourn, but must vote to rise, report progress and ask leave to sit again. If the Lodge grant the Committee leave to sit again, it will by motion fix some time,

and no action can be had on the question, until that time arrives and the Committee of the whole have sit again ; but if leave to sit again be not granted, then the subject matter referred to the Committee of the whole, comes up at once before the Lodge for action.

When the Committee of the whole go through with the motion, resolution or matter referred, rise, and report the same to the Lodge, all amendments made in Committee are a part of the motion or resolution. Hence if the Lodge are dissatisfied with any amendments inserted in the Committee, a motion must be made to strike out such amendment. As the yeas and nays cannot be called in Committee of the whole, this course is often taken in order to have the names of members voting placed upon the journal, when there is no hope of striking out the amendment made in Committee.

When the Committee of the whole reports progress, and leave to sit again is not granted by the Lodge, amendments made in Committee are not part of the resolution or subject matter, unless made so by a vote of the Lodge.

If the Committee of the whole *negative* the resolution referred, the question in the Lodge is up-

farther than to the business referred to them, though they have full power over that.

Special Committees having made a report are discharged, without any motion for that purpose

The majority of a Committee are always sufficient to make a report ; but if one or more of the Committee do not concur in the views of the majority, they can make a *minority* report, which is submitted to the Lodge at the time the majority make their report, and receives the same consideration, except the majority report is entitled to priority in being considered. Both are but arguments for and against the proposition or subject submitted to the Committee for examination.

VI.—Petitions and Memorials

VII.—Appeals.

VIII.—Election and Installation of Officers.

IX.—Miscellaneous Business and Good of the Order

Under this head would be included every manner of original motions, resolutions and any business calculated to advance the good of the Order, not included under any previous head.

Any motion must be reduced to writing, if desired by the Lodge or presiding officer, and must be read to the Lodge as often as any member desires it for his information.

A motion may be withdrawn by the mover and seconder, before amendment or decision, and if withdrawn, the proceeding had thereon does not go upon the journal.

A motion to re-consider a vote upon any ques-

#### 34 RULES OF ORDER AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

tion must be made and seconded by members voting in the majority, or if a tie, in the negative. If the yeas and nays were not called, nor a division of the Lodge had, all the members are presumed to have voted in the affirmative or negative, as the case may be. If the motion to re-consider prevails, the question comes up as if there had been no decision of it at all ; and if the question is decided the same as before, a second reconsideration cannot be had, nor can there be a second motion to re-consider, if the first motion is negatived.

If the question has been altered by amendments since the first re-consideration, then it is no longer the same question, and may be re-considered the second time.

A motion to indefinitely postpone a motion to re-consider, prevailing, defeats the re-consideration as effectually as though the motion was negatived directly. This is often resorted to by the especial friends of a measure who wish to place their question beyond the reach of re-consideration. As soon as the measure passes, some friends move a re-consideration, which is at once negatived ; or followed by a motion to indefinitely postpone the motion to re-consider. This motion to indefinitely postpone, of course prevails, which puts the question at final rest.

not, however, apply to propositions independent of the motion: thus, if an appeal from the decision of the presiding officer be ordered to lie on the table, the question of order does not go on the table, but the decision of the presiding officer stands as the judgment of the Lodge. This motion is often resorted to by persons versed in parliamentary tactics, to sustain a presiding officer, as many would vote to lay an appeal on the table, that would not vote to sustain the presiding officer directly.

X.—The R. W. G. T. shall decide all Questions of Order, subject to an appeal to the Lodge.

When a member desires to call another to order, he must do so through the R. W. G. Templar. To do this, he says: "Worthy Templar, I call Br. — to order." If the presiding officer is at all in doubt whether he was in order or not, he replies by saying, "Will the Br. from — please state the point of order?" It is then the duty of the brother calling to order to state specifically wherein the rules of the Lodge or Order have been violated, and the presiding officer at once decides the question. The R. W. G. Templar may call any one to order, without the interference of a member, and it is his duty to do so when any transgressions of rules come under his notice; but he should exercise his authority in this direction with great care and prudence, never doing it but when the occasion demands it.

An appeal from a decision of a presiding officer should be reduced to writing, state clearly the



point of order and the decision of the Chair thereon, and be signed by the persons making it.

After the appeal has been read, it is submitted to the Lodge in the following question: "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Lodge?" The R. W. G. T. may vacate the chair, and discuss an appeal, and he has the privilege of opening and closing the discussion.

If a question of order arises during the pendency of an appeal, the decision of the R. W. G. T. must be submitted to without appeal, as appeals cannot be piled one upon the other. An appeal may be placed under the operation of the previous question, and be divided if divisible. It may be withdrawn by the movers and renewed by others; and a decision may be re-considered, the same as any other question.

If an adjournment take place before it is disposed of, it is not thereby suppressed, but goes over to the next day or session, and comes up first in order as unfinished business.

Questions of order are not debateable, unless an appeal be taken, or the R. W. G. Templar submits the question to the Lodge without making any decision. The R. W. G. Templar may sub-

XI.—The R. W. G. T. shall appoint all Committees, unless otherwise directed by the R. W. G. Lodge.

XII.—No member shall speak on any question, until first seconded and stated by the Chair.

Presiding officers cannot be too strict in the enforcement of this rule, and neither should they allow any one to speak until he first address, and has been recognized by the chair. This recognition informs him both that he is entitled to the floor, and that the Lodge is ready to hear what he has to communicate. In no other way can confusion be avoided, especially where there is competition in debate, and hence several striving for the floor at the same time.

Presiding officers should require members to confine themselves closely and strictly to the subject under consideration. Not one quarter of the time now occupied in debate would be consumed, if speakers did not wander from the subject, and introduce and discuss questions having no relevancy to the subject under consideration, besides wandering in debate often leads to personalities and very unpleasant results.

As a general rule, the member first rising is entitled to the floor, and this is to be determined by the presiding officer, subject, however, to these few exceptions. 1st. If a member rises to a question of privilege or order; 2d. The original mover of a proposition is entitled to preference over other members; 3d. By common courtesy, a new member, or one never having addressed the Lodge before, is entitled to be heard before oth-

ers, and the R. W. G. T. should recognize him ; 4th. When a debate has been adjourned, the member entitled to the floor at that time, should be heard when the debate is resumed.

All personalities in debate are to be avoided, and any member indulging, should be at once called to order by the presiding officer ; and, as such indulgence is an offence against the whole Lodge, as well as the member to whom they are intended to apply, he should not be allowed to proceed until he retracts the offensive expression, or makes such satisfaction to the Lodge as may be deemed necessary and proper. Of all places in the world, the Lodge room is the last where persons are to be permitted to vilify or abuse each other. It is for the presiding officer or Lodge to judge what expressions or language is to be deemed personal and offensive.

XIII.—No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, nor more than ten minutes, without special leave from the Grand Lodge.

This is a wise rule, and should be rigidly adhered to. If a subject is very important, and a member cannot discharge his duty within the limits of the rule, the Lodge will give him leave to conclude his remarks.

Under this rule a member may speak three

XIV.—No member shall be absent from the Session of the R. W. G. Lodge, without permission of the R. W. G. T.

XV.—A motion to adjourn shall always be in order, and be taken without debate.

A motion to adjourn is in order, except; 1st, When a member is on the floor; 2nd, When a vote is being taken; 3rd, When the previous question has been moved, seconded and sustained; 4th, When it was the last motion put, as two consecutive motions of precisely the same nature cannot be made.

The motion to *adjourn*, simply, is not subject to amendment, but to adjourn to a specified time may be, and is debateable.

#### The Previous Question.

When the previous question is moved and seconded, the question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" If this is carried, all further amendments and debate shall be prohibited, and the question put without delay. If amendments are pending, the question shall first be taken on the pending amendments, but all motions except amendments are cut off by the previous question.

The motion for the previous question is not debateable.

The practice of interrupting a member by calling order or disturbing him at any time, unless there is a manifest determination to waste time in useless debate, or to defeat some measure by talking the time out, is to be deprecated.

A motion to adjourn is not in order when the previous question has been called and sustained, and is still pending; and the vote ordering the main question to be now put cannot be re-considered, except the motion be made before the Lodge has proceeded to vote on the main question, or the question not cut off by the previous question.

The previous question having been called, and *not* sustained by the Lodge, that is, that the main question shall not be *now* put, it cannot be called again the same day on that question.

The vote by which the previous question was not sustained, may be re-considered.

## Digest of Laws and Decisions.

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### **The Good Templar's Pledge.**

The Initiatory Obligation in our Order is perpetual, but Subordinate Lodges have no control over parties *withdrawn from the Order*.—R. W. G. L. 3d s., 284, and 4th s., 27.

The question of the perpetuity of the Pledge has given rise to much earnest and able discussion in our order, in subordinate and Grand Lodges, as well as the R. W. Grand Lodge. Perhaps no question has elicited more feeling; and certainly none can be more important. The pledge of total abstinence is, after all, the essence of the whole thing; and to restrain men from breaking it, when once made, should be our end and aim. Hence we cannot throw around our members too many safe-guards, nor cherish too sacredly the pledge we take to abstain from all that can intoxicate. Around the youth, especially, is our Order designed to throw its protecting shield; hence persons assuming the Good Templar's obligation should be fully impressed with a sense of its sacredness and perpetuity—that they are not obligations to be taken on and laid off at pleasure, but run parallel with the

whole being, and last during our whole mortal career.

Once a temperance man, always a temperance man, is the only safe principle for any of us ; but especially dangerous to him who has the habit fastened upon him, would be the idea that his pledge was only binding while it was his pleasure to abstain. Happily, then, our pledge is perpetual ; and should we rest upon any less firm or secure basis, the very first temptation presented to the former inebriate would carry him far beyond the reach of mortal aid, and thus thwart the high and noble objects for which we are banded together.

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### **Violation of the Pledge.**

“What constitutes a violation of the Good Templar’s obligation ?” is a question often asked, and which has been more or less discussed in all our subordinate and Grand Lodges ; and especially in reference to the use of the expressed juice of the apple, much diversity of opinion has arisen. We give all the decisions which have come to our notice, that are deemed correct :

1. The drinking of sweet cider is a violation of the Good Templar’s pledge.—Ill. 29.

grape is wine, and the juice of the apple is cider, whether in a fermented or unfermented state, and consequently the use of either as a beverage is a violation of the pledge.—O. 2d s., 9.

5. To drink cider in any state as an article of food is decidedly a violation of the pledge, for in such case it becomes a beverage.—Tenn. 41.

6. Drinking the juice of the grape or apple, in any state as a beverage, is a violation of our obligation.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, MSS. So, also, currant, blackberry, or elderberry wine.

7. The use of currant wine or expressed juice of the apple, as a beverage, is a violation of the pledge.—Wis. 1st s., 22.

The following, from a letter of G. W. C. T. BLACK, of Pa., gives the best exposition of this cider question, that has ever come to our notice :

“I am sorry to learn that your Lodge is disturbed, and its peace and prosperity endangered, by the ‘cider question,’ as it has been called—a question easily solved on principles well recognized by all temperance men of the present day ; but nevertheless, one which has occasioned very great trouble in all temperance organizations, arising from the fact that the prejudice, early habits, and want of philosophical thought, are brought into play, rather than calm investigation and reflection. Among the objects of the Order of Good Templars, is the combating of ignorance by the *instruction* and *example* of its members, and



icating. Now, alcohol is the product of *vinous fermentation*, which fermentation is caused by bringing together the sugar and the gluten, or starch, in the grains and fruits, and the action of air upon them. This sugar and starch exists in fruits and grains naturally; but alcohol does not. There is no alcohol in anything which God has made. The most skillful chemists have been unable to extract it from the grape or the apple as they hang upon the tree or vine; but by crushing them and expressing their juice, and thus uniting the components before spoken of, and exposing to air—fermentation, or the production of alcohol, commences.

“‘NATURE,’ says Count Chaptal, ‘NEVER FORMS SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS: she *rots* the grape upon the branch, but it is ART which converts the juice into (alcoholic) wine.’

“‘*Alcohol*,’ says Dr. E. Turner, ‘is the intoxicating ingredient of all spirituous and vinous liquors. *It does not exist ready formed in plants*, but is a product of vinous fermentation.’

“Now, the *point* is, ‘*at what moment of time does fermentation commence?*’ If you can determine *that*, then I will be able to tell you when it will be *lawful* or *unlawful* to use as a beverage, the expressed juice of the apple called cider. Alcohol has been extracted from grape juice within three hours from the mashing of the grapes. Many good men, scholars, and men of scientific attainments, say that fermentation commences *as soon as the components are brought together*. *I don’t pretend to know*; but I can see they ac-

knowledge the *prudential* reasons for the law as it stands upon our digest, and has been decided by almost all of our Grand Lodges, by the R. W. G. L., by the Sons of Temperance, and by all temperance organizations that have had an existence since 1836. I say, and so decide, that if there is no alcohol in the article you call *cider*, then the drinking of it, literally considered, cannot be a violation of the pledge.

"But, my brother, there is another view to be taken, and one recognized and acted upon by all temperance societies—and that is the Pauline doctrine. In Romans 14 : 21, St. Paul says : 'It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine—nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.' Because of this teaching, we urge men to sign the Pledge, and join temperance societies, who are entirely sober men, strictly abstinent in sentiment and practice. And why ? Because their influence will be efficient in saving others who are *not* sober nor abstinent. So, experience having shown that cider will intoxicate, and has been the means of prostrating many reformed men, both by the law of association as well as from the alcoholic principle, and as neither you nor I, nor any man, can tell when alcohol is or is not present—for the sake of

can you expect another to give up his *wine*, and another his *whisky*? If you can be permitted to take cider as offered on draught, so may another who, as a brand, has been but recently 'plucked from the burning,' and whom the law of association may irresistibly carry back to his cups again?

"I think, therefore, when you come to reflect on considerations such as these, you will agree with me, however reluctantly, that it is better for temperance societies to err in severity, rather than by laxity to lay a stone of stumbling in the way of a weak brother. Scientifically, I cannot say there is alcohol in the juice of the apple as it runs from the press; (if no time has been lost between the crushing and the pressing;) and in this sense, no violation of the purpose of the pledge in drinking it, but for the moral considerations as above stated, I submit with pleasure for the sake of my brother. In other words, 'It is good neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.' "

8. The use of lager beer, as a beverage, is a violation of our pledge.—R. W. G. L., 4th s., 16.

9. So, also, "Ginger Wine."—Can. vol. 12, p. 12.

10. The use or sale of Hostetter's Bitters, or Schnapps, as a beverage, is a violation of the pledge.—Wis. 5th 47.

13. To buy or manufacture cider for the sole purpose of converting it into vinegar, or to make what is termed apple butter, is not a violation of the pledge of Good Templars.—Tenn. 41.

14. It is not a violation of the Good Templar's pledge to manufacture currant wine, for use as a medicine, or at the eucharist.

The quantity that may be manufactured for these purposes, by one family, it is impossible to limit. If a Lodge, from the large quantity thus made, think it is used as a beverage, a Committee of Investigation might be appointed, upon a charge preferred, stating such facts, but it would require some stronger evidence, either positive or circumstantial, to convict.

One might be well satisfied in his own mind, from the quantity manufactured, and the fact that none was sold, that it was used as a beverage, but he would not be justifiable in drawing a legal conclusion of guilt therefrom.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 10.

15. Any member of our Order who sells or gives away intoxicating liquors, either for his father or employer, violates his pledge.—Can. vol. 6, 21.

16. An *agent*, or any person selling liquor for another, cannot become a member of our Order.—Mo. 4th s., 11.

17. It is recommended that no Good Templar, except physicians and apothecaries, be allowed to sell spirituous liquors as a medicine.—Can. vol. 9, 13.

18. Clerks in stores where spirituous liquors are sold, and officiating as Salesmen, cannot become members of our Order.—Can. vol. 10, 24.

19. Under any Prohibitory Liquor Law, requiring some person to be licensed to sell liquors for medicinal, sacramental and chemical purposes, a Good Templar may consistently act as such legal agent.—Ibid.

20. A person employed as porter or teamster in a liquor establishment, and who is *continually* conveying to and from said establishment, liquors of various kinds, cannot become a member of our Order.—Can. vol. 12, p. 13.

21. A lodge can labor with a member who is a minor, for selling or dealing out liquor under orders of his father.—Wis. 5th s., 37.

22. It is a violation of our obligation, for a member of a Board to vote to grant license to sell liquor; and is also a violation to sign a liquor seller's bond.—Ibid. 41.

23. It is *not* a violation of the obligation, for a clerk or President of a License Board to sign a license, as they are acting in an official capacity, and are bound by their oath to carry out the will of the majority of such a Board.—Ibid. 49.

24. It is not a violation for a common carrier to carry alcoholic liquors for another, if he is ignorant of the use to which it is to be converted.—Ibid. 41.

25. A member of the Order, who is acting as a clerk, porter, &c., cannot sell liquor, either by wholesale or retail, even though he derive no pecuniary advantage from the sale, except as an officer of the law in discharging his duties as such legal officer.—Cal. 3d s., 21.

26. An establishment in which liquors were sold, was seized under execution for debt, and a Good Templar was placed in charge as an officer of the Division Court, who received the money taken at the tables and bar, and supplied the customers with liquor. Did he violate his pledge and obligation?

Ans.—Yes.—Can. vol. 15, 44.

27. To become surety for an applicant for a tavern license, is a violation of the pledge, for a member obligates himself to discountenance the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and such an act directly encourages and promotes it.—Can. vol. 13, 45.—Wis. 6th s., 39.

28. An attorney at law, who is a Good Templar, by defending a whisky seller who had been arrested for selling liquor contrary to law, does not violate his obligation, for,

1st. The obligation of a Good Templar does not, nor is it the policy of our Order to restrict, infringe or prevent a member from following any legitimate business that does not tend, either directly or indirectly, to uphold and sustain the

vice of intemperance. The brother's influence may all the time be exerted in the right direction, even though in the discharge of his duties, he may be defending a whisky seller.

2nd. The obligation of a Good Templar in no wise conflicts with any lawful duty that the initiate may owe to his country, his family, or himself. An attorney may lawfully be *required* to defend *any* criminal; the performing this duty ought not, and does not, deprive him of the privileges of a Good Templar.—Iowa, 9th s., 22.

But it would be a violation, in the opinion of the Author, for an attorney, in States where the courts have power to grant licenses for sale of liquor, to present a petition for, and move the granting of a license, as he here indirectly, if not directly, aids in and advocates the liquor selling system; and, though in the discharge of a professional duty, it is not one which he could, under any circumstances, be required to perform.

29. A member paying for liquor drunk by others, violates his pledge. A horse-racer and cock-fighter cannot be a consistent member of our Order, and continue in such business.—Can. vol. 10, 24.

30. The loan of money by a Good Templar to another person, to buy whisky, when that person says it is to be used for that purpose, and the whisky was purchased to be used as a beverage, is a violation of the pledge and obligation.—G. W. C. T. PERSHING, Ind. 7th s., 8.

32. To buy or take an order payable *only* in "wines and liquors," and sell the same to a saloon keeper, or to any dealer in liquors, or to any individual, when there would be a certainty or a reasonable presumption that the "wines and liquors" would be used as a beverage, is clearly a violation of the Good Templar's obligation.—G. W. C. T. HASTINGS, Wis. 6th s., 37.

33. A person cannot be an advocate of *licensing* the sale of liquors, and, at the same time, a worthy member of our Order.—Wis. 6th s., 8.

34. Visiting saloons or any other grogeries, and buying cigars with (so-called) temperance drinks from a liquor seller, is a violation of the pledge.—Can. vol. 10, 24.

35. In all cases where members of this Order are charged with lounging around drinking saloons, proof of frequenting such places shall be *prima facie* evidence of a violation of the pledge.—Ill. 158.

36. And it is the duty of the Lodge to discipline them.—Wis. 7th s., 29.

37. It is a violation of the obligation, to *habitually* practice drinking harmless drinks, such as lemonade, small beer, &c., in a liquor saloon, for such practices directly countenance and encourage the rum traffic.—Wis. 7th s., 31.

38. External signs of drunkenness are conclusive evidence of the violation of our pledge; and such evidence is sufficient ground upon which to bring and sustain a charge against a member of our Order.—O. 5th s., 11.

39. The use of intoxicating liquors, as a preventive for anticipated sickness, is a violation of the pledge.—Pa. 1st s., 15.

40. A member is not justifiable in drinking spirituous liquors as a medicine, prescribed by a physician who is in the habit of vending them as a beverage.—Iowa, 7th s., 25.

41. To drink intoxicating liquors as a stimulant, or as a medicine, or preventive of anticipated illness, under a prescription of a physician, said to reside at P—, or W—, remote from the person's own residence, is a direct violation of the pledge, and subject to discipline.—Ind. 7th s., 7.

42. Written physician's prescriptions, nor any other circumstances under which Good Templars shall use intoxicating drinks, or frequent drinking places, shall be a shield from investigation, upon a charge of violating the pledge.—Ill. 1858.

43. The habit of the members of our Order, of obtaining prescriptions from physicians for beer and tanzy bitters, under the delusion that, by so doing, they do not violate the pledge of a Good Templar, reported against.—Iowa, 7th s., 34.

44. A certificate from a physician to use intoxicating beverages, does not exempt a member from a charge for violating his pledge.—Can. vol. 12, p. 12.

45. There is no law in our Order justifying drinking intoxicating liquors on the prescription of a physician, either verbal or written. On the trial of the case, the Lodge must judge whether the liquor was really taken as a medicine, or to gratify a "hankering for the critter."—G. T. vol. 6, 158.

46. A Good Templar countenancing the use of liquor at a "Bee," violates his obligation, even though he neither buys or drinks it.—Can. vol. 12, 12.

47. A man cannot be a Good Templar, and cultivate and raise barley, knowing, at the same time, it is to be used exclusively for distilling lager beer.—Iowa, 8th s., 37.

48. It is a violation of the Good Templar's obligation to rent a building or buildings to be used in selling or dealing in liquors.—Can. vol. 14, 14. R. W. G. T. CHASE, 9th s., 1863.

49. It is a violation of our obligation for the proprietor of a manufactory to make bottles or barrels, *knowing* that the same will be *immediately* employed in the liquor traffic.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, to Cal. G. L. 1863. R. W. G. L. 9th s.

50. A carpenter or other artisan (a member of our Order) does not violate his obligation by merely laboring for hire in refitting or repairing an establishment used as a place for the sale of intoxicating drinks.—Ibid.

A part of our obligation is to discountenance the manufacture and sale of liquors in all proper



ways ; hence the decision that it is a violation to rent a building for the sale of liquor—to raise barley exclusively for distilling purposes—to sign petitions or bonds for license—as all these countenance and encourage the liquor traffic. But we must draw the line somewhere, or nearly every man will be excluded from our Order. Evidently, not everybody who is hired to put in a pane of glass or paint a door in a hotel, who works out a day to help cut a field of barley, who happens to drive a cart for a day, that casually has a barrel of whisky in it, or who sets a type in a newspaper advertisement for a liquor store, is to be shut out from the benefits of our Order, or liable to the stigma of trial and punishment. We must be reasonable in construing our obligation ; and while we would exclude the proprietor of a newspaper who advertises for the liquor establishment, we would not his clerk who makes out the bill and receives the pay, or the printer who sets the type and works off the paper ; or while we would make it a violation to sign a license petition or bond, we would not attach guilt to the clerk or scrivener who may chance to pen it. In short, in all *direct* acts of making or vending intoxicating drinks, we exclude both principal and agent.

52. It is a gross violation of the spirit of our obligation to sign any petition for license.—Pa. 11th s., 10. Iowa, 2d s., 10. Can. vol. 10, 25.

53. The advertising of spirituous or malt liquors by a Good Templar, in a paper under his control, is a violation of the obligation and pledge.—Can. 2d s., 6.

54. Gambling and Sabbath-breaking are violations of the Good Templar's obligation.—Mich. 7th s., 13.

55. A member of our Order who is in the habit of playing billiards, or any other game of chance, where anything is at stake, is liable to expulsion.—Can. vol. 14, 14.

56. In Capitol City Lodge, No. 201 G. L. Mo., Thomas Handy was charged with a flagrant violation of sec. 6 of the By-Laws of the Lodge, by using disrespectful language both to a member and to the entire order, and that he had been guilty of conduct unbecoming a Good Templar and a gentleman, and expelled, from which he took an appeal to the Grand Lodge. The appeal was dismissed, thus sustaining the action of the subordinate Lodge in expelling him.—Mo. 5th s., 13.

This offence, though in this case prohibited by a By-Law of the Lodge, would everywhere be a sufficient ground for expulsion, whether there existed a By-Law against it or not. It is contrary to the spirit of our charges and obligations.

57. Charges may be preferred, and action had thereon, by Subordinate Lodges for practices grossly immoral, and tending to bring Lodges into disrepute.—Ill. 44.

60. An officer of our Order, whose duty it is to pay over money coming into his possession to the treasurer, failing so to do, violates his obligation.—Can. 15, vol. 12.

61. Ques. Is a refusal to obey the reasonable demands of the W. C. T. a subject of contempt, and could there be any cases of that character that would warrant expulsion of the offender?

Ans. There may be cases wherein expulsion would be proper.—G. T. vol. 6, 168.

62. A Lodge can discipline a member for violating any resolution it may have legally passed, provided the resolution does not conflict with any law of the Order.—G. W. C. T. HASTINGS, Wis. 8th s., 7.

63. Ques.—Is the fact of a brother's breath being constantly burthened with the fumes of whisky, a sufficient cause for bringing charges against him? And if he were disciplined, would his appeal be sustained by the Grand Lodge?

Ans.—It would be sufficient ground for charges, and the Grand Lodge would sustain the Lodge in expulsion, and say, *well done*. A fellow who will drink "on the sly," and then deny it, ought to be "pitched out." He is in the "wrong pew."—G. T. vol. 6, 28.

64. A member who joined in November, has not met with the Lodge since — has not paid his dues for quarter commencing Feb. 1, — has repeatedly sent word to the Lodge to expel him, that he did not wish to meet with the Lodge

Yes; and we may deal with him for a violation of his obligation, whether he refuse to give the name of the person from whom he received it or not. A member who *willfully receives* a pass word from an unlawful source, or from a lawful source in an unlawful manner, is equally guilty with him who gives it thus.

Perhaps I cannot close the decisions under this head in more comprehensive language than the following from P. G. W. C. T. STUART, of Ohio :

"As it is difficult to decide the precise time when the expressed juice of the apple or grape becomes intoxicating, it is decided that the manufacture, purchase, sale or use of the unfermented as well as the fermented juice of either, as a beverage, is a violation of the pledge. The intent and effect of the pledge is to prohibit the manufacture, traffic and use of all alcoholic and intoxicating drinks, whether enumerated or not. No person who buys any such beverage for the accommodation of other persons, though without profit, or acts as salesman for a dealer in them, and as such disposes of them, can remain a member of the Order. Agents of the law, in the necessary discharge of their official duties, are of course excepted. Fear of sickness will not justify the use of such beverages. The certificate of a Medical Adviser should not prevent inquiry, where there is evidence of collusion or an attempt to evade the pledge by feigned sickness."

### Charges.

Any member, cognizant that another member has violated the pledge or obligation, is morally bound to give the information promptly to the W. C. T. of his Lodge, that a formal charge may be preferred. Many of our Lodges have a By-Law imposing a fine upon any one knowing of violations and not giving the information.

1. In charges for violation of pledge, the name of complainant may be given to the Committee of Investigation.—Mich. 7th s., 27.

2. The name of the complainant must be signed to his complaint, and the W. C. T. should not consider it as a complaint, without it is so signed.—Ibid 18.

3. In preferring a charge against a member, a personal knowledge of the offence committed is not necessary.—Iowa, 8th s., 41.

4. When the W. C. T. prefers a charge against a member of his Lodge, the Committee of Investigation should be appointed by the W. V. T.—Iowa, 2d s., 11.

5. A charge cannot be preferred against a member for conduct previous to joining, which was not developed or known, until after he became a member.—Ill. 6th s., 26.

6. Charges should be definite and distinct, but irregularity or indefiniteness does not bar the right of investigation.—Ill. 103.

7. A charge in general terms, "of conduct unworthy a Good Templar," without specifying the particular offence, is too vague and indefinite. A member cannot be tried and punished upon such a charge.—G. T. vol. 5, 77.

8. In charges for violation of the pledge, the Committee of Investigation are not confined, in hearing evidence, to the precise day or place set forth in the accusation, but may hear as evidence any facts calculated to sustain the charge, which

may have occurred within any reasonable time, either before or after the day fixed in the accusation, or at any other place.—Pa. 2d s., 8.

9. A joint accusation may be preferred against two or more members for an offence committed by them jointly, and the Investigating Committee may proceed to try them jointly, or separately, as the case may require, but in no case shall any one be deprived by a joint charge, or trial, of the evidence of any member implicated with him in such accusation.—Ibid.

10. Dating a charge at a place does not imply that the place of date is the "*place where*" the offence was committed.—O. 9th s., 19.

11. The names of the witnesses are no part of the specifications of the charges to be given the accused.—Ibid.

12. The accuser must be present at the trial before the Committee.—Ibid.

13. A member who is under charge, cannot prefer a charge against another, until the disposition of his own charge, but after he may be acquitted, he can prefer a charge for an offence that may have been committed while his own charge was pending.—Wis. 7th s., 29.

14. The W. C. T. need not read in open Lodge the charge or complaint against an offending member, before appointing Committees of Investigation.—O. 4th s., 20.

15. The Committee of Investigation must all be present during the investigation, and a majority sign the report, in all cases.

Illinois has once made a similar decision to this, and the next session after reversed it. The first was correct. Unquestionably a member charged with an offence has a right to be tried by *all* the members of the committee. True it is, that in ordinary matters referred to committees, a majority of such committee can act; but there seems to

be wide reasons for a departure from the general rule here, and require *all* the members of an Investigating Committee to constitute a quorum for the trial of the accused. It may be the absent member of the committee is the one, in whose ability, impartiality and influence the accused has the most confidence; and he has a right to presume, in case a majority find the charge sustained, that the presence of the absent one would have so influenced the majority, as to change the result in his favor.

We cannot be too careful of our safeguards around the accused, and one of the most important of these, is that all the committee should be present to hear and determine charges for violation of obligation.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 15.

16. If one or two members of an Investigating Committee resign, the first business of the W. C. T. is to fill such vacancy, and a Lodge has no right to allow *one* or *two* to do that which the Constitution says shall be done by three.—Mich. 7th s., 13.

17. Any person whose testimony would be received in a court of justice, can give evidence in the case of trials by Investigating Committees.—Ill. 103. Also, Can., Mo. and Iowa. The accuser should be admitted as a witness.—Iowa, 7th s., 26.

18. But the Committee have no power to administer an oath.—Wis. 4th s., 38.

21. A member on trial for violation of pledge may appear by counsel, *provided* he be a member of the Order.—Mich. 7th s., 26 ; Pa. 38.

22. A member cannot be tried whose address is unknown, unless it can be shown that he has been duly notified of the time and place of trial.—Ill. 8th s., 50.

23. A notice sent through the mail, to a member charged with violation of article 2, is legal.—Wis. 5th s., 34.

24. Written notice of charges must be given, though the accused be present, and is verbally notified by the Committee.—Ill. 1859.

25. Where a charge is preferred against a member who is confined in jail, the Committee notify him properly, but the member, being restrained of his liberty, cannot appear ; the Committee have no right to proceed to try him, nor to report him guilty of contempt. The proper way should be to visit the offending member, or to ask the Lodge to postpone action in his case.—Wis. 5th s., 34.

26. A charge may be withdrawn by unanimous consent of the Lodge, upon the accuser stating in open Lodge that he made the charge in good faith, but, upon investigation, he has become satisfied that the accused is innocent.—Iowa, 2nd s., 11.

27. A Committee of Investigation can be discharged by the Lodge, and a new one appointed, before a report has been made.

28. In Newton Lodge, No. 68, Iowa, the W. C. T. was informed in writing that Bro. Helm had violated his obligation, and thereupon a Committee was appointed to investigate it. The Committee met, and neither witnesses nor accused appeared ; the Committee, at the next meeting of the Lodge, reported that there was nothing upon which to prefer a charge, which report was adopted by the Lodge. Bro. Helm then demanded of the W. C. T. the name of the informant, claiming that a charge had been willfully and maliciously preferred against him, and the matter being referred to the Deputy for a decision, as to his right to know the



same, he held that he had no such right, which decision was sustained by Grand Lodge.—Iowa 8th s., 25.

29. When an accused member fails to appear at the time of the citation to answer the charges, and renders no sufficient excuse, he is in contempt, and may be expelled by the Lodge.—Iowa, 7th s., 10.

30. If a charge be brought against a member, and the member bringing it refuses to appear before the Committee of Investigation, such charge can be brought again.—Wis. 6th s., 21.

31. Ques.—A brother got excited in open Lodge, and said if certain things were not satisfactorily arranged within a reasonable time, he would not meet any more with the Lodge. (He did not say he would withdraw.) Two weeks had elapsed, and on the second meeting of the Lodge, a motion was made to expel him, when a question arose, "should not a charge be preferred?" The W. C. T. decided it not necessary, because the brother said in open Lodge that he would not meet with it any more. He was expelled, and had no notice of the fact until the quarter was out for which he had paid dues. The brother felt aggrieved—that he never intended to withdraw from the Order, but to pay his dues, and not be an attending member; the question is, should charges have been preferred, and the brother notified, that he could have made a defence?

Ans.—Yes. No member can be expelled without due notice that a charge is preferred, except as is laid down in the law, or upon a voluntary plea of guilty.—Ind. 7th s., 9.

32. A member of one Lodge can prefer a charge against

35. And he cannot be expelled, unless notice of the trial has been given him.—Ill., 1857.

36. When Committees of Investigation upon charges shall report to the Lodge, and there shall be found any illegality in the proceedings, or omission of duty on the part of the Committee, it is the duty of such Lodge to refer the matter back to the same, or a new Committee, for further action. The decision of a subordinate Lodge, in matters of this kind, would not be legal, unless the duties of the Investigating Committee were constitutionally performed.—Pa. 4th s., 20.

37. On a plea of guilty, no reference is necessary to a Committee, but the Lodge may proceed at once to impose the penalty.—Min. 3d s., 210.—Can. vol. 14, p. 35.

38. On a member's *admission* of a violation of his obligation, the Lodge can fix the penalty, without having a charge preferred, a Committee appointed, and a trial had.—Wis. 7th s., 29.

39. But *some penalty* must always be imposed. The Lodge cannot re-instate on motion, without fixing a penalty.—R. W. G. L., 9th s.—Ind. 7th s., 8.

40. And a *promise* to be more faithful in the future cannot be considered a penalty.—Ill. 9th s., 32.

41. Ques.—Should a Committee be appointed to inquire in what particular members have violated the pledge, when they confess a violation in open Lodge?

Ans.—If the member is present, and makes his confession *orally*, and is not sufficiently explicit, the Lodge may question him. If it is *written*, and is not explicit, the Lodge should appoint a Committee.—Kansas, 2d s., 16.

42. In case of *contempt* in open Lodge, by a member, the Lodge has the right to expel without the appointment of a

45. But when so laid over, then a Committee should be appointed to report the facts to *another* meeting, which might be composed of many who were not present when the offence was committed, and would not be competent to vote upon the expulsion of the member, and then the vote must be had upon the report of the Committee.—G. W. C. T. HASTINGS, Ibid 38; Ill. 9th s., 10.

46. In case of contempt, not committed in open Lodge, as for instance when a member, notified by a Committee of Investigation to give evidence before it, *refuses*, the charge must be referred to a Committee, as in other cases of violation of the obligation.—Mich. 7th s., 27; appeal of N. J. SHANNON.

47. The vote to expel must be by ballot.—Pa. 4th s., 19.

(So, also, it should be, to suspend, fine or reprimand.)

48. It has been decided, (Wis. 4th s., 19,) that in case of contempt it is not necessary to vote by ballot to expel the member. That the adoption of the report, by the usual vote, expelled the member. This is erroneous. The vote to inflict the penalty should be by ballot, the same as if found guilty upon a charge preferred and investigated by a Committee.

49. Lodges cannot suspend or expel by acclamation.—Iowa, 8th s., 38.

50. A Lodge cannot expel a member for contempt, by a vote of the uplifted hand, nor can a Lodge expel a member at a special meeting, without stating in the call the object of the meeting.—Wis. 5th s., 34.

51. Upon the question to adopt the Report of a Committee of Investigation, whether the Committee recommend fine, suspension or expulsion, the evidence taken before the Committee should be read in open Lodge—nevertheless, when the evidence is of an improper character to be read in open

session, and so reported by the Committee, a Lodge is justified in passing a resolution to adopt, without hearing the evidence read, such evidence being placed on file, and open to inspection.—Ill. 163.

52. When a Committee of Investigation report a charge *not* sustained, the report must be acted upon by the Lodge before the accused member is released.—Mich. 7th s., 27.

53. When a member has been regularly tried upon charges, and acquitted, the action cannot be re-considered by the Lodge, nor can he be arraigned for the same offence.—Iowa, 8th s., 35.

54. A member was charged with violation of his pledge, by drinking ale, and was cited regularly to appear for trial. At time of trial he appeared, and said he was not ready for trial, and would not be for one year. The Lodge proceeded with the trial, and expelled him. Decision sustained by Grand Lodge as regular, on appeal.—Iowa, 7th s., 10.

55. A member is considered under *charge* from the time the complaint is filed with the W. C. T.; and no application for a card can be entertained, nor can a member withdraw, until the complaint is disposed of.—G. T., vol. 6, 28.

56. If a person holding a Clearance Card is charged with a violation of his pledge, he should be allowed to appear before the Committee and the Lodge, to defend his cause.—G. T., vol. 7, 10.

57. And if such a member should be expelled, his card should be demanded of him.—Ibid.

58. The mere preference of a charge against a Lodge of which a Grand Officer is a member, does not suspend such Grand Officer, nor prevent him from filling and performing his duties as such Grand Officer.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 8th s., 7; Wis. 6th s., 21.

59. An officer of a Lodge is *not* debarred from discharging the duties of his office, while charges are pending against him. When the trial is progressing before the Lodge, delicacy would prompt him to suspend work. The law presumes every member *innocent*, until adjudged *guilty*. If the rule

were different, an unworthy member might prefer charges against all the officers, and thereby arrest the action of the Lodge, or, a member under charge might procure charges to be preferred against all the members he supposed might vote against him, and thereby defeat the ends of justice.—G. T. vol. 6, 42.

60. And a W. C. T. has no right to deprive a member of his seat as an officer of the Lodge, while charges are pending against him.—Wis. 6th s., 7.

61. A certain W. S. was accused of leaving the papers of his office unlawfully exposed, and the matter referred to a Committee. The W. C. T. decided that the W. S. could retain his seat until charges were preferred. On an appeal to the Deputy, that officer *reversed* the decision of the W. C. T. The Grand Lodge sustained the W. C. T., and *reversed* the Deputy.—Iowa, 9th s., 24.

62. In passing through the order of business, when the question is asked, "Has any member violated the pledge?" if any member present has done so, he may (if he wishes to present the matter to the Lodge himself for their action) rise in open Lodge and state the fact; but should one member know that another had violated the pledge, his duty is to communicate it in writing to the W. C. T., in such manner that no other member of the Lodge shall know it, as the name of the informant is to be kept secret, or only to be divulged under certain circumstances.—Mich. 6th s., 14.

63. If a member charged with violating his pledge, pleads guilty before a Committee who report a charge, the Lodge is

for a violation of the pledge, the decision may be re-considered by the Lodge any time during his suspension.—Mich. 7th s., 26.

This decision is erroneous. The *motion* to re-consider such action must be made at the same meeting, though if not desirable to act upon it, the action upon the motion to re-consider might be postponed to any future time, within the period of his suspension.

67. The report of a Committee, appointed to investigate charges, properly comes under the order of business, "Reports of Special Committees," after initiation.—Ill. 6th s., 26.



### **Penalty and Results.**

Lodges should always exercise the greatest amount of charity in the imposition of penalties upon an offending brother. Mild, but certain punishment is generally the best, and a simple reprimand from the Chair, in open session, is often more effectual than the infliction of a fine or suspension. Where there is possible hope of reform in a brother who has violated his obliga-

our fraternity, and make the Lodge Room always as sacred to morality and virtue as are our own firesides. It is here that we introduce our wives, sisters, daughters and sons, and we cannot be too vigilant in guarding the purity of our common altar.

1. When a member is placed behind a bar whose liquors are dealt out, he being a minor, and desirous of maintaining his connection with the Order, the Grand Lodge of Illinois recommended his suspension.—Ill. 35.

2. Expulsion or suspension from a Subordinate Lodge, expels or suspends from the Degree Lodges, and no separate trial or action there is necessary. Members should be tried by their peers, hence Degree Members should try Degree Members.—Ill. 163.

3. If a member of a Grand Lodge violates his pledge, and is obligated in the Subordinate Lodge, without being suspended or expelled, he does not lose his standing in the Grand Lodge; and if an officer in the Grand Lodge, he will not forfeit his office.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 9.

4. When a finding of guilty is reported by a Committee of Investigation, approved by the Lodge, and the Lodge fails to adopt the penalty, it shall then be the privilege of the W. C. T. to administer a reprimand in open Lodge.—Ill. 162.

5. But neither in this case, nor when the committee rec-

"Members who shall practice any *vicious* or *immoral* habit, which shall injure themselves or their families, and disgrace this Order, *shall be expelled*;" a charge for violation of such by-law, must specify the character or nature of the vicious or immoral habit complained of, as a charge for "immorality" generally, cannot be sustained under such a by-law, and such irregularity would not be waived by the member charged appearing and offering evidence in defence, if he did so under protest, giving notice and filing his objections or exceptions thereto.

8. If the Committee of Investigation report guilty, and the Lodge fails to vote expulsion by a two-thirds vote, it cannot afterwards vote *suspension*.

9. The Lodge could not, at the following meeting, upon the decision of the W. C. T., that the preceding vote of suspension was unconstitutional, by a ballot of two-thirds vote the party charged expelled. The Lodge, by refusing to vote expulsion in the first instance, exhausted its power over the subject matter, and any further action could only be attained by a re-consideration of the first vote, at the same meeting.

10. In such case, however, the W. C. T., under his general power to watch over, counsel and reprove wayward members, might administer a reprimand in open Lodge.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 9.

(All these last four decisions are based upon the By-Law fixing the penalty to be *expulsion*.)

11. W. D. Kirkland was expelled from Alliance Lodge, No. 50, and appealed to Grand Lodge. The action of subordinate Lodge was *reversed*, and the brother restored to membership, "for the reason that the records show that the testimony taken by the Committee was not presented to the Lodge after being called for; and also that the Committee reported a *reprimand*, while the Lodge *expelled* the brother, and do not show that any motion was made to amend the report of the Committee.—Wis. 6th s., 34.

12. Several members of Lodge No. 16, were charged with the violation of a certain By-Law of the Lodge. The charge



was referred to the appropriate Committee, who, in due time reported B. F. T. guilty of contempt, he not having appeared before the Committee. Bro. G. W. D., and H. D. appeared and were tried, but the Committee being unable to agree as to their guilt, reported the testimony to the Lodge without recommendation. Bros. J. A. S., P. D. W., and C. M. were not present at the meeting of the Committee, but offering a satisfactory excuse for their absence, the hearing of their case was postponed to the 16th of April. The report of the Committee was presented to the Lodge on the evening of the 14th of April. The papers sent up with the appeal show the following action on the part of the Lodge, in connection with the report. "The report of the Committee called up to be acted upon, resulted in the expulsion of B. F. T., G. W. D., and N. D. Bros. J. A. S., and P. D. W., coming forward, and pleading guilty of violating rule 24 of our By-Laws, the Lodge then proceeded to fix a penalty, as follows: For expulsion, 14, fine, 7, blank, 6. Majority being in favor of expulsion, the Financial Secretary was instructed to erase their names from the book."

The decision of the Lodge in the case of Bro. B. F. T., was confirmed, on the ground that the papers show him to have been guilty of contempt, and as the records do not show to the contrary, it is presumed the *manner* of his expulsion was in accordance with the rules and usages of the Order.

The *manner* of the expulsion of Bros. J. A. S., and P. D. W., was irregular.

There should have been a definite motion, either to expel, suspend, fine or reprimand. If the motion was to "expel," and there were those in the Lodge who regard "suspension" as the more appropriate penalty, the way to decide it would be to move to amend the original motion by substituting "suspension" for expulsion." Should there still be others who regarded a "fine" as the proper punishment, they could test the sense of the Lodge, by moving to amend the amendment by substituting "fine" for "suspension." The vote would first be taken upon the amendment to the amendment, which would present the simple question of "fine or "no fine."

Should the majority be in favor of "fine," the question

would recur upon the motion as an amendment, and thus being adopted by the same vote as the amendment, would settle the question. Should a majority vote against "fine," the vote would then be taken on the first amendment to "suspend," unless there should be those who wished to try the sense of the Lodge on a "reprimand" for "suspension," which could be done by again moving to amend the amendment by substituting "reprimand" for "suspension." Should this be voted down, the question would be taken upon the original amendment, which would be the naked question of "suspension" or "not suspension," and should this also be voted down, the question would come upon the original motion to "expel." The motions need not necessarily come in the order suggested; the first motion might be to "reprimand," or to "fine," or "suspend," and the sense of the Lodge on the other penalties could be taken by amendments. The rule is, that the question should be taken directly on the penalty proposed, "yes," or "no," and not whether it shall be one thing or another, or still another. On the ground of the *irregularity* in the *manner* of the expulsion of Bros. J. A. S., and P. D. W., the action of the Lodge in their expulsion was reversed. In the case of Bros. G. W. D., and H. D., different questions altogether were presented. Nothing appearing to the contrary, it is presumed that the *manner* of their expulsion was in accordance with the rules and usages of the Order. They were charged with a violation of their pledge, in the fact that they had violated a certain rule or by-law of the Lodge. The testimony shows that no attempt was made to prove the brothers guilty of any violation of their pledge, other than in their violation of the by-law in question. Was this rule, or by-law, legal and binding? The records show that it was originally offered, October 7th, 1861, and adopted October 14th, 1861. The Lodge had a right to adopt a by-law of the kind, but in doing so, they were bound to act in accordance

ed, and could have no binding force. The approval of the G. W. S., is not necessary to give force and validity to a by-law. Article 9, of the constitution of subordinate Lodges, gives to such Lodges, "liberty to adopt such by-laws and regulations as they may deem advisable." provided they shall not conflict either with the Constitution of the Grand or Subordinate Lodges. Each Lodge is required to deposit with the G. W. S. a copy of its by-laws, and to send to him another copy, to be laid before the Grand Lodge, for examination and correction. A by-law legally adopted by a Subordinate Lodge is valid and binding, as soon as adopted. At the first meeting of the Grand Lodge, after its adoption, it should be laid before that body by the G. W. S., for examination and correction. If the Grand Lodge makes no objection to the by-law, it remains in full force and effect. The proposed by-law was in the following words: "No member of this Order shall play billiards, cards, or any other game, in any place where liquor is sold, under a penalty of one dollar for each and every offence." Had this been legally enacted into a by-law, its only effect would have been to have fixed a definite penalty to a particular act, those acts being violations of the spirit, if not also of the letter of Good Templar's obligation. The acts referred to, are violations of the Good Templar's obligation, without reference to any by-law, touching the matter. The only effect of the by-law, had it been valid, would have been to *bind* and *define* the punishment. Without any by-law on the subject, it would have been competent for the Lodge to have inflicted *any penalty* it saw proper, upon a member proved guilty of the act referred to; with the by-law legal and valid, the only penalty which could be inflicted in case of its violation, would be a *fine* of *one* dollar. It follows, then, that in the event the by-law in question had been legal and valid, the action of the Lodge in *expelling* members for its violation would have been illegal, and invalid, as the only penalty that could be legally inflicted, would be a fine of one dollar. The charge made against the brothers appealing, was for a violation of their pledge, in that they had violated a certain rule or by-law of the Lodge, their pledge binding them to support the Constitution and By-laws; the by-law not being legal and binding,

there could be no violation of the pledge, in disregarding the by-law as a by-law. If the charge had been for violating the pledge in committing the act itself, in playing cards, or other games at a place where liquor was sold, the charge would have been a good one, and the person proved guilty, there being no legal by-law on the subject fixing the penalty, would have been liable to expulsion, or any other punishment the Lodge saw proper legally to inflict. Bros. H. D., and G. W. D., having been expelled on the charge of having violated the provisions of a by-law which was not at the time legal and valid, and for a violation of their pledge, in that they thus violated this by-law, the action of the Lodge in expelling said Brothers, was reversed. This decision might also cover the cases of Bros. I. A. S. and P. D. W., had the action of the Lodge not been previously reversed on other grounds.—G. W. C. T. HASTINGS, Wis. 7th s.

13. No member can be suspended except by action of the Lodge; hence, on violating his obligation, he is not virtually suspended, and is entitled to his seat in the Lodge until proven guilty and suspended by the Lodge.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 6th s.

14. Expelled members, and those having withdrawn, cannot re-unite with the Order, except by ballot and initiation, the same as new members; and all honors previously acquired are lost.—Ibid.

15. If a full Degreee Member, having violated his pledge, is re-instated in the subordinate Lodge, it is necessary that such member be re-instated in the Degree Lodge; and at any time before expulsion re-instatement is consistent.—R. W. G. L. 3d s., 284.

16. In case of re-instatement after violation, re-obligation is necessary.—Ibid.

17. It is necessary for a member to renew his obligation after he has violated his pledge.

18. The natural and legitimate effect of the pledge is to restrain the individual from using intoxicating drinks. So long as he keeps the pledge, he is safe. If he violates it, although the moral obligation may remain as strong as ever,

the restraining power is almost entirely removed, and each succeeding temptation finds an easy victim. If the obligation is renewed, and especially if accompanied by appropriate remarks by the W. C. T. and prominent members, the restraining power is restored, and the brother is strengthened to resist future temptations; and beside, the bond of fraternal feeling and confidence between the member and the Lodge, which was broken when his pledge was violated, is again restored, and his associates can again take him by the hand and call him brother.—Wis. 7th s., 31.

19 If a Degree member is expelled from a Lodge, and rejoins it, it is necessary for him to be re-obligated in the degrees, and pay the usual fees again.—Wis. 5th s., 34.

20. Ques.—When a member of a Subordinate Lodge has been expelled or suspended, does that exclude such member from the Degree Lodges? if so, how is the member to be excluded from the Degree Lodges, during the quarter for which he has the pass-word?

Ans.—The Subordinate Lodge should notify the Degree Lodge of the fact of such expulsion or suspension; and expulsion or suspension in a Subordinate Lodge, expels or suspends from a Degree Lodge.—Iowa, 7th s., 26.

21. A suspended member is not released from his obligation, but subject to the discipline of his Lodge; he is not permitted to visit the Lodge during the term of his suspension, and is not entitled to any of the privileges of the Order, until he is re-instated.—P. G. W. C. T. STEWART, O.

22. And all previously acquired honors are forfeited by suspension.—Ill. 103.

23. When a member has been suspended for non-payment of dues, he cannot be reinitiated without paying the whole amount due, but the Lodge may donate said amount, if thought for the good of the Order.—Mich. 8th s., 15.

The *Good Templar*; erroneously, in our opinion, decides, (vol. 8, 54,) that a member, having remained under suspension for non-payment of dues, for *one year*, may be re-instated. A sus-

pendent member is still under the jurisdiction of the Lodge, and it is inconsistent to initiate one who is already a member ; besides, suspension for non-payment of dues, is an indefinite one, removed upon payment, and if initiation is proper at the end of the year, it would interfere very much with, if not entirely thwart, the wholesome discipline of the system of suspensions. If, after a year's suspension, the member wants to come back, let him pay his dues ; if he will not do this, he is not worthy to be a member, unless too poor, when the Lodge can pay them out of its own treasury.

24. A member suspended for non-payment of dues resumes his full membership upon the payment of his arrearages, without any action of the Lodge.—Iowa, 8th s., 25.

The reason of this is, that the suspension in such cases is until his dues are paid ; hence, when they are paid, the term of his suspension expires by its own limitation. The same when the suspension is for a definite period, as for six months ; with the expiration of the time, ceases the suspension. But when a member's suspension is indefinite, it requires a vote of the Lodge to re-instate him. In cases of suspension, or the member remains under the jurisdiction of the Lodge, if he violates his obligation, of course charges will be preferred against him ; so that an unworthy member, even though he should pay his dues, would not thereby be re-instated.

As honors previously acquired are forfeited by a definite or indefinite suspension, it behoves all

members to see that they are never remiss in duty.

25. Ques.—If a member is suspended for non-payment of dues or fines, and during the time of such suspension, is charged with violating Art. 2, Constitution, and the charge is sustained by the Lodge, can they fine, or extend the time of suspension? is it not the duty of the Lodge to expel the offender.

Ans.—Suspension for non-payment of dues is an indefinite suspension; and so far as the Lodge is concerned, a full payment of all arrearages re-instates without any action of the Lodge. A refusal to pay a fine is contempt, and should be dealt with as such; but during a suspension for non-payment of dues, the person is subject to discipline by his Lodge, for violations of his obligation, and the Lodge may fine or expel. A Lodge cannot extend the time of suspension for non-payment of dues, it having no particular duration. Nor can a Lodge suspend a member for a definite period, for non-payment of dues, and when expired give him the pass-word.—Ind. 7th s., 7.

26. A member who has been suspended for non-payment of dues, has no right to join another Lodge while so suspended, thereby obtaining the right to a seat, as a visitor in the Lodge having so suspended him.—Wis. 4th s., 12.

27. If a member who is suspended for non-payment of dues violates his pledge, it is the *duty* of the Lodge to which he belongs, to prefer charges in the usual form, and proceed, as in other cases of violation.—Mich. 8th s., 15.

28. When a member dies while under suspension for non-payment of dues, that death should *not* be included in the quarterly returns to the Grand Lodge.—Iowa, 8th s., 8.

31. When the Committee fails to do so, the Lodge can affix the penalty.—Ibid. .

32. If a member willfully and repeatedly violates his obligation by drinking ardent spirits as a beverage, his Lodge must expel him.—Ibid, 33.

33. When a member of a Subordinate Lodge has been charged with violation of pledge, cited to appear for trial, and fails, the penalty should be inflicted for the *contempt*, and not the charge.—Iowa, 7th s., 26.

34. A Lodge cannot expel a Deputy for an alledged usurpation of delegated power, before the subject matter of the charge shall have been laid before the G. W. C. T. or Grand Lodge, and his or their action had thereon, and a refusal on the part of the accused, to submit to his or their decision in the case.—Ill. 1857.

35. When a Lodge ballots on a Committee's recommendation of "charges sustained," that vote is final, unless duly appealed. If the recommendation is not adopted, the member is acquitted.—Ill. 7th s., 33.

36. If a member violates his pledge while under the jurisdiction of another Lodge, not his own, his own Lodge may request such Lodge, upon due notice to appear for trial, to affix a penalty.—Ill. 7th s., 33.

37. In Missouri, for violation of Art. 2, of Constitution, but three modes of punishment are recognized by the Constitution, viz: expulsion, suspension and fine; consequently, one of the three must be inflicted, if it is proven that the accused is guilty. If the Lodge has decided not to expel or suspend, a ballot should at once be ordered to fix the amount of fine. And all votes taken in the trial of a member shall be with ball ballots.—Mo. 7th s., 5.

The language of the Missouri Constitution is peculiar, thus: "The Lodge shall, without motion, take the question on expulsion, and if lost, on suspension; and so continue until some order of punishment is agreed to by a two-third vote;" hence this decision, differing from others.



38. Ques.—“Does an appeal stay all proceedings until settled? Thus, an officer in a Lodge, Grand or Subordinate, is charged with a violation, and thereby suspended, but the charge is not sustained by the Lodge, hence he resumes his duty; does an appeal from that decision continue his suspension until settled by a higher power?”

Ans.—This question originates from an entire misapprehension of the effect of a charge for the violation of obligation upon the standing of the member in the Lodge. The declaratory part of the interrogatory contains the error, namely, “that a member charged with violation is thereby suspended.” The mere preference of a charge against a member does not thereby suspend him, but such a member is entitled to a seat in the Lodge, and to all his rights and privileges until suspended by a vote of the Lodge, upon a finding of guilty by the Committee of Investigation. If the charge be not sustained, and an appeal be taken from such decision to the Grand Lodge, as he has never been suspended of course he retains his seat in the Lodge, and is entitled to all his rights and privileges, until such appeal is decided; and if the charge had been sustained and he suspended by a vote of the Lodge, and an appeal taken, he would have remained a suspended member, until the disposition of such appeal.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 6th s.

39. If a member is expelled from a Subordinate Lodge, and appeals from said action to the Grand Lodge, such member is not entitled to the privileges of the Order while such appeal awaits the action of the Grand Lodge.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, Ind. 46.

40. Ques.—If an officer or past officer of a Grand Lodge should be expelled for any act whatever, and remove to another State, and at once become a member of a Lodge in said State, would his reception be legal, and if so, could he take a seat in the R. W. G. Lodge, without first becoming a member of the Grand Lodge of said State?

Decided.—If the Lodge receiving him was ignorant that he was an expelled member, his reception would be legal so far as to make him a member of the Order, but he would be liable to be dealt with at once, and subject to same pen-

alty as for any violation of his obligation; but as by his expulsion he forfeited all honors previously acquired, he could not take a seat in the R. W. Grand Lodge, without first becoming a member of the Grand Lodge of said State.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 8th a., 7.

41. The mere preference of a charge against a Lodge of which a Grand Officer is a member, does not suspend such Grand Officer, nor prevent him from filling and performing his duties as such Grand Officer.

42. A Subordinate Lodge having the following article in its Constitution, viz: "When any Committee report the charge sustained, the offending person shall be fined, reprimanded, suspended or expelled, as the majority of the Lodge, at a regular meeting, may determine," would have a right to inflict both fine and suspension, or both fine and reprimand, as a penalty for the violation of obligation.

The whole spirit of our laws and usages is to inflict such penalties as shall restore the offender, and work a wholesome restraint against future violations; and if a Lodge deems the ends of justice, and the object of our system of punishment better attained by the infliction of both a short suspension and small fine, than either alone, it may do so.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 1863.

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### Appeal.

Appeal to the Grand Lodge from the action of his Subordinate Lodge, is a right guaranteed to every member, and which every aggrieved member should avail himself of. Owing to certain local prejudices which are incident to all human organization, injustice may be and often is done by Subordinate Lodges. Any one feeling that he has been unjustly dealt with, should at once appeal to the Grand Lodge, a body more removed from the

scene of action, and hence less liable to entertain prejudice for either party. The mode of appealing is, or should be, prescribed by each Grand Lodge in its Constitution or By-Laws, and where the mode of procedure is laid down, parties must follow it as strictly as possible. In case Grand Lodges do not prescribe any form, as is the case with some, no advantage can be taken of informality in the submission of an appeal, provided the action of the Subordinate Lodge, the evidence upon which such action was based, and the exceptions or ground of appeal by the appellant, are brought intelligibly before the Grand Lodge.

Appeals from Lodges under the jurisdiction of the R. W. Grand Lodge of North America, should be made directly to that body. Any member of such a Lodge, dissatisfied with the decision of his Lodge, should file with the W. S. a notice of his appeal, stating specifically the grounds thereof, and thereupon the Lodge shall, without delay, send, under their seal, to the R. W. G. S. such notice of appeal, together with certified copies of all the minutes, charges, evidences, and other books and papers in the possession or under the control of the Lodge, relating to the subject matter of appeal; and the R. W. G. Templar or the R. W. Grand Lodge, at its next session thereafter, will determine the same.

1. Subordinate Lodges and members under the jurisdiction of Grand Lodges, have the right to appeal *from the action of Grand Lodges, without the consent of such Grand Lodges*, the Constitution of the R. W. Grand Lodge only cutting off

an appeal from such Subordinates or members *direct* to the R. W. Grand Lodge.—R. W. G. L., 4th s., 29.

Thus, *with the consent of the Grand Lodge*, an appeal may be taken from a Subordinate Lodge under jurisdiction of a Grand Lodge, *direct* to the R. W. Grand Lodge.

2. It is hereby ordered that hereafter, in all cases of appeal from Grand Lodges to the R. W. G. Templar, or the R. W. G. Lodge, the following Rules must be observed, to entitle such appeals to consideration :

1. The appellant must give notice of his intention to appeal to the Grand Lodge, in open session, if in attendance upon such session, or if not in attendance, give such notice, in writing, to the G. W. Secretary of such Grand Lodge, within thirty days from the time such decision was rendered.

2. The appellant shall serve a copy of his ground of appeal and argument to sustain it, if he use any, in writing, upon the G. W. Secretary of such Grand Lodge, within thirty days from the time such decision was rendered, of which such G. W. Secretary shall forthwith serve a certified copy upon the G. W. C. T. of such Grand Lodge, and upon the party or parties interested in such appeal as appellees.

3. The G. W. C. T., or appellees, shall, within fifteen days from the time of such service, file with the G. W. Secretary, his or their answer to appellant, and reasons to sustain such decision, or such appeal will be decided *ex parte*.

4. The G. W. Secretary shall, within thirty days from the time such notice and argument are served upon him by appellant, send to the R. W. G. Templar, a certified copy of all matters connected with such appeal, including the original

Templar or R. W. G. Lodge, without the consent of the Grand Lodge or the G. W. C. T. thereof.—Ibid.

4. A District Deputy cannot appeal from the decision of a G. W. C. T., but must do so through the State Grand Lodge, unless the written consent of the G. W. C. T. be obtained thereto.—Ibid.

5. An expelled member, on an appeal to the Grand Lodge, may be re-instated by the action of the Grand Lodge.—Pa. 2d s., 9.

And in case the Subordinate Lodge refuse to admit such re-instated member to the Lodge room, it is in contempt, and forfeits its Charter, and should at once be directed to surrender it.

Oak Run Lodge, Pa., having refused to admit a member re-instated by the action of the Grand Lodge, was directed to either make satisfactory apologies to the Grand Lodge, or surrender its Charter. (Pa. 9th s., 37.) The Lodge refused to make any apologies, and surrendered its Charter.

6. Ques.—“When a charge is preferred, and referred to a Committee, who report charges sustained in whole or in part, and recommend a penalty of suspension, which is amended by the Lodge, and expulsion substituted and carried, the brother appeals: can the G. W. C. T., or Grand Lodge, if they decide that the evidence sustains the charge, make the penalty lighter or heavier?”

Decided by R. W. G. Templar.

The Grand Lodge must either sustain or reverse the action of the Subordinate Lodge, dismiss the appeal, which virtually sustains the action of the Subordinate Lodge, or send the case back for a new trial; and a reversal remits the fine, if one was imposed, or re-instates, if suspended or expelled. But the Grand Lodge, or G. W. C. T., has no power to increase or reduce a penalty, where the proceedings were regular, and the charge is sustained by the evidence; though such *recommendations* may be made to the Subordinate Lodge, as may be deemed best for the interest of the Order.—R. W. G. T CHASE, 7th s., 13.

In the case of the appeal of J. T. Greenland to Grand Lodge of Pa., where the proceedings had been irregular, the Subordinate Lodge was directed very properly to re-consider its action. (Pa. 11th s., 10.) And from such re-considered action, he would have been privileged to appeal.

7. A Grand Lodge or G. W. C. T. cannot, on an appeal, modify or change the punishment inflicted by a Subordinate Lodge on any of its members, for violation of the laws of the Order. In case the punishment is unconstitutional, it should be referred back to the Lodge for a new trial.—Ind. 6th s., 15.

8. Ques.—“When a decision has been rendered by the G. W. C. T., and a brother of a Subordinate Lodge gives notice of an appeal from such decision, to the Grand Lodge, does such notice of appeal suspend the decision of the G. W. C. T. until the decision of the Grand Lodge can be obtained?”

Grand Lodge of Wisconsin decided that it does.

Decided :—That the decision of Grand Lodge of Wisconsin is *reversed*, and that decisions of the G. W. C. T. are as binding upon the action of Subordinate Lodges, until reversed, as are the decisions of the Grand Lodge itself; and that appeal or notice of appeal in no wise suspends or affects the operations and full execution of such decisions. The decision of R. W. G. T. at Indianapolis, is in point, and covers the whole ground. [See Digest, p. 50.] The doctrine of the decision of G. L. of Wisconsin, would substantially amount to this, in practice, that an expelled or suspended member from a Subordinate Lodge, on giving notice of appeal to a higher judicatory, could resume his seat in the Lodge, and be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a member until such appeal is adjudicated. An error too val-

cing a penalty imposed by a Subordinate Lodge, when the proceedings were regular.—Ill. 122.

11. When a member has been expelled, and appeals, he is not entitled to a seat in the Lodge while such appeal is pending.—Ill. 7th s., 30, Can. vol. 14, p. 14.

12. Appeals cannot be taken from a D. G. W. C. T. to the Lodge, but may be taken from his decision to the G. W. C. T.—Ill. 5th s.

13. Appeals may be taken from the decision of the W. C. T. to the Lodge, except on constitutional questions, which must be referred to the D. G. W. C. T.—Ill. 7th s., 32.

14. Where a member has been clearly proven to have violated the pledge, and his Subordinate Lodge refuse to punish him therefor, any individual member can appeal from the decision of such Lodge.—Iowa, 7th s., 24.

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### **Offence in a Subordinate Lodge.**

Any violation by a Lodge of either the Grand or Subordinate Constitution, is an offence that works a forfeiture of the Charter.

Also, a refusal to pay the assessments regularly made upon it.

1. Resolutions passed by a Subordinate Lodge of a reprehensible character upon Grand Lodge officers, is a reason for demand of Charter.—Ill. 162.

2. Reprehensible resolutions are those of censure. Subordinate Lodges have no right to pass such upon a Grand Lodge officer, though they may petition for the removal of such, and state their reasons for it, confining them to the facts. For instance, a Lodge petitions the G. W. C. T. to remove a Deputy, stating that he neglects to install their officers; but they would have no right to give as a reason he had violated his pledge. If such was the fact, a charge should be preferred in a constitutional way, and the Grand Lodge officer properly tried.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 8

3. A Lodge refusing to use the Bible in the initiatory ceremony, thereby forfeits its Charter.—Can. vol. 9, 14.

Refusal to submit to the decrees of the Grand Lodge; and purchasing cards, odes, or private work of the Order from any other source than the Grand Lodge, work a forfeiture of a Charter.

4. It is not proper for a Lodge to hold its regular meetings on Sabbath evenings, and such action works a forfeiture of Charter.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 6th s., 9.

5. But it may hold *special* meetings on the Sabbath.—Cal. 3d s., 10.

6. A Lodge passing a resolution prohibiting the proposal and initiation of females, and adhering thereto, forfeits its Charter.—Can. vol. 15, 12.

7. Subordinate Lodges can suspend alternate meetings without forfeiture of Charter, by constitutionally amending their by-laws.—Min. 6th s., 28.

8. Milwaukee Lodge, No. 136, passed a resolution, asking G. W. C. T. to revoke Albert Grant's commission as Deputy, and also asking the said Bro. Grant to resign as a Deputy, Trustee and member of the Lodge. Decided, correctly, too, by G. W. C. T. Hastings, not to be reprehensible, and not to furnish a reason for revoking the Charter.—Wis. 6 s., 35.

9. A Lodge forfeits its Charter by striking out of the pledge the word "Cider."—Can. vol. 14, p. 13.—Ill. 1860.

10. A Lodge violates the Constitution by "excusing a member from all blame" who has violated his pledge, without inflicting some penalty, and is liable to charge.—Ibid. 4.

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### Election of Candidates.

A ballot, resulting in the rejection of a candidate, can not be re-considered at a subsequent meeting, or after the Lodge has been regularly closed.—G. W. C. T. HAWLEY, Wis. 2d s., 22.



2. Ballots, on application for membership, are subject to re-consideration, whether resulting in election or rejection, provided it is done prior to adjournment, or any official notice thereof passing out of the Lodge.—Ill. 43.

3. But can be re-considered but *once*.—G. T., vol. 5, 155.

4. And a notice passes *officially* from the Lodge, when the person is officially notified.—Ill. 1859.

In 1853, P. R. W. G. T. BRISTOL decided that ballots resulting in rejection could not be re-considered, but he was unquestionably in error; the above decisions in Wis. and Ill. being correct.

5. A ballot resulting in the rejection of a candidate, and a motion being made to re-consider; the motion to re-consider may be postponed until the next regular meeting.—Ill. 168.

Yes, and to any future period.

6. Ballots resulting in the election of candidates may be re-considered.—R. W. G. T. BRISTOL, 1853.

In the re-consideration of the vote upon the election of a candidate, whether the result was election or rejection, it is competent for any member to make and second the motion. As the vote is by ballot, it would be impracticable to require them to have voted in the majority.

P. G. W. C. T. LEECH, of Iowa, decided (Iowa, 8th s. 7) that a vote, electing a person to a Subordinate Lodge, cannot be re-considered, which was sustained by the Grand Lodge. It will be seen that this decision is in conflict with that of R. W.

ground that re-consideration is no longer available.—Mich. 8th s., 15.

8. The W. C. T. inspects the ballot-box previous to balloting, to see that no balls, white or black, are in it; after balloting, the W. C. T. examines it to ascertain the result. No officer except the W. C. T. has a right to inspect the ballot-box after ballotings are had, though I believe, as a matter of courtesy, the R. H. S. is permitted by the W. C. T. to witness the count.—G. W. C. T. PERSHING, Ind. 7th s., 12.

9. A Lodge has a right to ballot for two or more candidates for membership at the same time, if no objection is made.—Iowa, 9th s., 27.

This is erroneous. Balloting thus would prevent voting against any particular candidate. True, it allows a single objection to prevent it, but a member might want to vote by ballot against A. B. and not wish to make any open objection. The Constitution guarantees him the privilege of a *secret* vote against any candidate.

10. A Lodge cannot ballot for more than one candidate at one time.—Wis. 4th s., 30.

11. When a Committee on a proposition for membership has reported, the Lodge may adopt or reject such report; if rejected, the proposition is returned to the member presenting it. If such Committee report unfavorably, they should give their reasons, but are not compelled to do so.—Ill. 7th s., 33.

12. One Griffith was proposed in Manchester Lodge, Mo., for initiation, and the Committee to whom was referred the proposition, reported adversely to his petition: on motion, the report was adopted by a vote of the Lodge. The W. C. T. decided that a ballot was unnecessary. G. W. C. T. Barber decided the decision of the W. C. T. as irregular and unconstitutional, for the following reasons:

1. The Lodge is the proper and only tribunal to pass upon the qualifications of a candidate for admission into our Order, and its decision must be by ballot.

\* 2. Personal feelings and prejudices might influence a Committee to report adversely to the claims of a candidate.

3. It would be improper to place too much power into the hands of three persons.—Mo. 7th s., 6.

13. When the Committee of Investigation reports unfavorably upon a candidate, the Lodge should ballot upon the application.—Iowa, 7th s., 25 ; G. T. vol. 8, 58.

The reason of these decisions we suppose to be, that the adoption of an unfavorable report is equivalent to a *rejection* of the candidate, hence the vote should be by ballot. Although under the peculiar phraseology of the Missouri Constitution, this decision may be technically correct, the author deems the W. C. T. of Manchester Lodge upon the right ground, and these decisions erroneous under the usages of our Order, and the majority of Constitutions. Is it said the adoption of an unfavorable report is equivalent to a rejection? If so, it will take a *majority of the Lodge to reject*, as a majority vote only can adopt a report, a sufficient safeguard certainly against any prejudices of the Committee.

But it is not equivalent to a rejection, for an application on which a Committee reports adversely, if the report be adopted, should be returned to the member presenting it, and it can be renewed at any time, without requiring the six months' probation. For instance, the Committee might have reported against him, because he was in a liquor hotel, when, if the Lodge adopt the report and return the application, and the next week the candidate leaves the hotel, the application can be renewed at once ; whereas, if,

after adopting the report, the ballot must be had to *reject* him, no act of his can remove the disability until the expiration of six months.

If an *adverse* report be *not adopted*, re-committed, or the proposition referred to a new Committee, a ballot should undoubtedly be had, to elect or reject, as that is the only disposition left open to be made, unless it be *withdrawn*, which may be done by a majority vote.

14. A person can be ballotted for and initiated after the Committee of Investigation have reported unfavorably.—Wis. 6th s., 8.

15. It does not require the unanimous consent of the members of a Lodge to allow the withdrawal of a proposition for membership, after having been referred to a Committee, but it may be done by a *majority vote*. We are aware that in some Orders a proposition once submitted *must* be tested by a ball ballot; but to allow the objection of a *single* individual to prevent the withdrawal of an application, would often endanger the existence of a Lodge.

We give an illustration. A. proposes his friend. B. for membership, who is in every way worthy. After the petition is referred to a Committee, A. ascertains that there is a misapprehension in the minds of some members, perhaps prejudices existing, which a better explanation might remove. If a ballot is forced at once, A. would be mortified in seeing his friend *rejected*, hard feelings would be created, and the

18. When a Committee of Investigation have reported upon an application, the Lodge can re-commit it for further investigation.—Ibid.

19. Propositions for membership in our Order, must be written or printed.—Can. vol. 9, 13.

20. The ballot upon a proposal for membership or upon an application for the Degrees, can be re-taken upon allegation of mistake.—Cal. 3d s., 11.

21. A Committee upon a proposition can report the same evening that the proposition is made.—Wis. 7th s., 28.

22. A candidate may be proposed ; Committee of Investigation appointed ; the Committee report ; report received ; the candidate elected and initiated, the same evening a proposition is handed in.—Iowa, vol. 2, 11.

But this can only be done in accordance to the Constitution in rare cases, when the Order would lose by waiting the usual time, and when the character of the applicant is beyond all question irreproachable, upon a dispensation of the G. W. C. T. or his Deputy.

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### **Initiation of Candidates.**

1. A candidate who has been elected at a regular meeting, can be initiated at a special or called meeting.—G. W. C. T. CLARK, Iowa 9th s., 6.

P. G. W. C. T. SWITZER, of Missouri, has de

ing, and I have met no such, a Lodge may at any time order a special meeting for the purpose of the initiation of candidates.

2. It is not usual to admit members during the initiatory ceremonies, yet the W. V. T. has the discretion to do it at such passages as will not cause interruption.—Pa. 6th s., 5.

3. It is not proper for a candidate to kneel while taking the obligation of the Subordinate Lodge.—Iowa, 7th s., 25.

4. It is not proper to initiate a candidate who is at the time drunk.—Wis. 6th s., 8.

5. Ques.—Is it advisable to have intermission just after initiation?

Ans.—The Ritual seems to contemplate something of the kind, where it says "congratulation," and as ours is a social organization, it gives members an opportunity of becoming acquainted with each other.—Iowa, 8th s., 37.

6. Deaf and dumb persons may be admitted into our Order, provided they can read and write, through which means they must receive the obligation, and consent to a compliance with our Constitution, laws and usages.—Can. 6, vol. 20.

7. When such members present themselves at the outer gate, it will be the duty of the W. O. G. to report them through the W. I. G. to the W. C. T., by whose instructions they will be admitted to the Lodge room.—Ibid.

8. *Negro slaves* cannot be admitted into our Order.—Mo. s. a. sess., 14.

9. Ques.—Can we receive as members *colored* persons; and will the Grand Lodge grant a Charter to such parties?

Ans.—We receive into our Order all who are willing to subscribe to our laws, irrespective of their color. It is sufficient for us to know that they have a soul to save from the blighting effects of intemperance, in order to throw open our doors to them; and if application should be made for a Charter to open a Lodge, by such parties, it would be granted.—Can. vol. 14, p. 15.

10. Ques.—Has Lodge No. 50 any right to initiate persons who were five years ago initiated into Lodge No. 1, and have not attended Lodge No. 1, except the first year, since that time, nor paid any dues, or considered themselves members of the Order, but were suspended according to the Constitution? Now, which Lodge do such persons belong to, No. 1 or No. 50?

Ans.—They are under the jurisdiction of No. 1, and No 50 has no right to initiate them, until they procure a clear ance card from No. 1.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 15.

11. Ques.—Suppose Lodge No. 1 expel a member, and fail to give notice to No. 50, as required, and that person is proposed and initiated into Lodge No. 50, within *three months*, is he a member of the Order?

Ans.—Yes; but is liable to be dealt with at once, and subject to the same penalty as for any violation of his obligation. Lodges having received members under such circumstances, should at once deal with them.—Ibid.

12. Ques.—Has the G. W. C. T. the right to initiate any person at his residence? If so, would they be members of the Lodge organized in their towns or village, without some action of said Lodge, and what action should be taken?

Ans.—The G. W. C. T. can claim no right to initiate, except at the institution of New Lodges. An initiation at a private residence will not invalidate the initiation, if all the other constitutional provisions have been complied with.—Minn., 6th s., 28.

13. Suppose a member belonging to Lodge A, is initiated as a member in Lodge B, which Lodge was not cognizant that he was, at the time of such initiation, a member of the Order—having intimated himself that he was not—but it afterwards appears that he is, and two quarters in arrears in Lodge A, although he stated that he had ordered his name to be erased from the books of such Lodge.

Decided: that the initiation of such person into Lodge B, was null and void, as no person can be a member of two Lodges, in our Order, at the same time, and that Lodge A can take such action to punish the offender, as is deemed

best, he being liable to the same punishment, as for any violation of his obligation.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 14.

14. It is not right to initiate persons living nearer another Lodge, without permission of such Lodge having been first obtained, except in a city or village having more than one Lodge.—Ill., 1859.

15. If a person goes to a neighborhood where a Lodge is located, to remain a short time only, such Lodge can receive and initiate him, and if so, the person so initiated should procure from the Lodge into which he is initiated, a card, before he can join the Lodge in his own neighborhood, when he returns to it.—Iowa, 7th s., 32.

16. After a person applying for admission has been rejected, and such person with others in a neighboring place, petitions for a charter for a new Lodge, the Deputy organizing such Lodge should initiate him, the other charter members consenting thereto.—Ind. 5th s., 34.

17. Ques.—If a person is illegally elected, but initiated, is he a member in good standing, or what must be done in the premises?

Ans.—He is a member in good standing, and he is not to suffer for the mistakes or illegal action of the Lodge.—G. T. vol. 5, 155.

If, however, he was *privy* to this illegal action of the Lodge, he is liable to charge for violation of obligation.

18. Ques.—If a member violates his pledge, is expelled, has the the D. G. W. C. T. any right to grant a dispensation to initiate said member in less than *six months*, if it is the unanimous wish of the Lodge? In case of an initiation under such circumstances, is the initiation valid?

Ans.—Neither the D. G. W. C. T., the G. W. C. T., or Grand Lodge, have power to suspend or nullify a plain provision of the Constitution. The action was, therefore, *illegal*, but the illegal action of the Lodge does not violate the initiation. The Lodge is supposed to act according to law; if it



acts otherwise, it is responsible to the Grand Lodge. An innocent candidate is not to suffer for the improper action of the Lodge.—G. T., vol. 6, 56.

19. A resolution was passed by a certain Lodge, that initiations would be dispensed with every alternate Lodge night, until repealed. On an evening in which, by this resolution, there should have been no initiations, the Lodge proceeded to initiate a candidate.

Decided, that the Lodge erred in passing the resolution, as it was unconstitutional, but if the candidate was legally proposed and properly initiated, he is a legal member of the Lodge.—Iowa, 9th s., 24.

20. A brother who opposes the initiation of a candidate cannot appeal to the Grand Lodge, except in case the election or initiation have been illegally conducted, as this is a matter over which the Subordinate Lodge has absolute control.—Wis. 6th s., 40.

21. No one except a member of a Grand Lodge can be admitted to membership in the R. W. G. Lodge.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 8th s., 7.

22. A Lodge cannot initiate without charging the usual fee, but may, by vote, remit the amount so paid.—Ill. 7th s., 32.

23. Ques.—If a brother of the Order, who proves himself to be a Good Templar, by the grip, word and token of a Good Templar, and has not broken his pledge, and has come from Canada to this State, and asks to come into the Order, and has been away from the Order three years, must he be initiated into the Order again, or can he come in as an Ancient Good Templar, he having no card?

Ans.—Without evidence from the G. W. S. of the Grand

### Qualification of Officers.

1. The officers of Grand and Subordinate Lodges may all be required to be elected, and Constitutions requiring this would be approved.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 6th s., 9.

2. A member belonging to, or serving upon a standing Committee for one or more regular terms, is not thereby made eligible to the office of W. C. T.; a Committee not being a subordinate office in a constitutional sense.—Pa. 3d a., 20.—Ind. 7th s., 9.

3. A member gaining honors in one Lodge, and transferring membership to another, does not forfeit those honors while his standing remains good.—P. G. W. C. T. HAWLEY Wis. 2d s. a. s., 19.

Hence, a member having served the constitutionally required time in a subordinate office in one Lodge, and having transferred his membership to another, is eligible to the office of W. C. T., without any previous service in a subordinate capacity, upon his producing satisfactory evidence to the Lodge of such service.

4. The office of *Trustee* is not such an office as would entitle one to the office of W. C. T.—Ind. 7th s., 12.

5. A member is not eligible to more than one office at one time.—Wis. 4th s., 31.

6. All officers can hold their offices as long as the Lodge chooses to elect them.—Wis. 6th s., 22.

The adoption of this amendment was appealed from, on the ground that the R. W. G. Lodge gives Subordinate Lodges the right to receive into full membership persons who have attained to the age of 12 years; that old and young, male and female, are granted the same privileges, and are eligible to any office.

The action of the Grand Lodge of California, in this case, is *sustained*. Grand Lodges have full power to prescribe the age at which, and terms upon which, members shall hold office. The usages of the Order only fix the *least minimum* age of eligibility to membership at *twelve years*. Grand Lodges may and do, in many cases, if not most, fix it *above* that age; they could not *below*. Many Grand Lodges, with the approval of the R. W. G. L., have made a distinction between the sexes, fixing the *minimum* age of male, say at seventeen, and female, say at fifteen years. If they can do this, there is nothing to prevent their making the attainment of a certain age, a qualification for office.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 1863.

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### **Election of Officers.**

1. If blank ballots be cast in an election, they should not *be counted as votes cast*, but thrown out.—Iowa, 7th s., 31.

2. No member can claim the privilege of ballot for election of officers, after the Lodge has unanimously instructed the Secretary to cast the vote of the Lodge.—Ill., 1858.

3. When but one candidate is in nomination, the Lodge may instruct any member to cast the vote of the Lodge for such candidate.—Ill., 1858.

4. (1) When a Constitution provides: that in the event of no choice upon the first ballot, the two highest candidates shall be taken as candidates for second ballot, if more than two have an equal number of votes, the second ballot shall be between all embraced in the two highest numbers.

(2) If one of the two highest declines standing as a candidate for the second ballot, this does not introduce the third high

est on the first ballot, but another ballot should be taken, same as first.—Wis. 6th s., 22.

5. The following resolution, viz: *Resolved*, That all third degree members are hereby nominated to the several offices in the gift of the Lodge, does not make a nomination.—Ibid, 23.

6. If, on the night of nomination, a member refuses to be a candidate for the office of W. C. T., but he is nominated, and, on the night of election, accepts, and is elected, his election is legal.—Mich. 8th s., 15.

7. A W. C. T. cannot appoint a W. Secretary to serve during the term.—Mich. 6th s., 14.

Nor any elective officer. His appointments can only be for the evening, and from meeting to meeting, until the vacancy is filled by the Lodge.

8. At the meeting prescribed by the Constitution, Sister A., with others, was regularly nominated for W. C. T. On the night of the election, the next meeting, all the candidates, except the sister A., declined, whereupon a motion was made to re-open the nominations, which prevailed, and brother B. and others were nominated. The election was held, and it was found that sister A. had received seven votes, and Brother B. nine; whereupon, Brother B. was declared duly elected W. C. T. An appeal was taken, the appellant alleging, as sister A. was the only regularly and constitutionally nominated candidate, she received all the legal votes cast. The Grand Lodge sustained the appeal, declaring sister A. the regularly elected W. C. T., and directing the proper officer to install her.—Iowa, 7th s., 10.

9. It is not proper, in electing officers in a Subordinate

a member who has applied and paid for the degrees, but has not taken them, may be elected W. C. T. or W. V. T., such election to be void, if he does not take them before the time of installation.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 9.

And when so void, the D. G. W. C. T. should order a new election.

11. The office of W. A. S. does not become vacant by the resignation of the W. S.—Mich. 7th s., 27.

12. Where Constitutions of Subordinate Lodges require the election and installation of officers to take place upon certain days, implies that it cannot be done sooner, but should circumstances prevent, it may be legally done thereafter.—Pa. 3d s., 10.

13. Refusal to serve as an officer in a Lodge is not contempt.

A sister of Social Lodge, No. 17, Wis., was appointed by W. C. T., as W. I. G. *pro tem.*, which station she refused to fill; thereupon the Lodge proceeded to try her for contempt, found her guilty and expelled her; from which action she appealed to Grand Lodge. The action of Subordinate Lodge was reversed, and the sister re-instated in full membership.—Wis. 3d s., 15.

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### Installation of Officers.

1. The installation of officers comes under the head of new business.—Iowa, 7th s., 24.

2. An elective officer is not entitled to enter upon the duties of his office, until he has been installed and inducted into it.—Iowa, 2d s., 11.

3. Ques.—Can the officers of a Lodge be installed at any other time than at the first regular meeting in the quarter for which they are elected? Ans.—They can.—Iowa, 7th s., 31.

4. If, during the installation of officers, it is found that any officer elect is absent, and good evidence is given that

he will not be present during the quarter, it is proper to go into an immediate election.—Wis., 5th s., 43.

5. It is necessary to install an officer that is elected to fill a vacancy, any time during the term.—Mich., 8th s., 17.

6. Ques.—Can a W. C. T. elect be installed at any other time except the first evening of the term?

Ans.—On certain contingencies he can, viz: When the office of W. C. T. becomes vacant, after a W. C. T. has been regularly installed.—Ibid.

7.—Ques.—A W. C. T. elect, failing to be installed at the regular time, does he not vacate the office, and must not a new election be held?

Ans.—If the Lodge, by its vote, postpone the installation for one week or more, no new election need be held; but if any are installed, all the officers must be, and all the officers elect who *absent* themselves, must have their places filled the evening of installation.—Ibid, 13.

8. A P. W. C. T. has no authority to install officers.—Ill., 8th s., 50.

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### Grand Worthy Chief Templars.

1. The decision of a G. W. C. T. stands as the law of his Grand Lodge, unless an appeal be taken, then the decision of the Grand Lodge is the rule of action.—R. W. G. L., 1st s., 301.

2. G. W. C. T.'s may grant permission to Subordinate Lodges, to hold public meetings for the installation of Officers; but it is advisable to always have an address upon the subject of Temperance delivered upon the occasion; and no visitors should be admitted until the Lodge is regularly opened, and should retire before it is closed.—Pa. 13th s., 50.

Although public installations have been practiced to some extent, from a close observation of

their workings in the author's own State, he cannot recommend them. Too many public temperance meetings cannot be held, but let the Lodge room be accessible only to the Good Templars. It has been the practice of many Lodges to hold the public meetings in their Lodge room, once in two or four weeks, when a paper, essay, and other attractive exercises grace the occasion. The result has invariably been, so far as the author's observation has extended, to crowd all the interest into the public meetings, and as any one could attend those without incurring the expense of membership in the Lodge, none cared to join, and many already belonging allowed themselves to be suspended for non-payment of dues. Thus have waned and died many of our best Lodges. Where good has resulted from them, let them be held, but, in the author's opinion, our public meetings should be held free, and disconnected from the regular meetings of our Order.

3. The G. W. C. T. alone has power to grant dispensations for public installations.—Ill., 1861.

4. What is the meaning of a Dispensation, as used in our Order? It is a power conferred by law on the G. W. C. T., or his Deputy, to suspend, for the time being, the action of some law, rule or regulation. We know of but two instances in which this can be done—to initiate candidates the night they are proposed, and to confer degrees in a less time than prescribed by law, "when the interests of the Order will be promoted thereby."

We sometimes see notices of dispensations being granted for public installations of officers. We are not aware of any authority for this. Any one who will refer to the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of New York, then acting as the Supreme Head of the Order, held at Corning, December,

1854, will find the question authoritatively settled. A resolution was offered by Bro. M. S. Barnes, allowing Lodges to hold public installations when deemed expedient. The resolution was fully discussed and adopted, and is still in force.—G. T., vol. 8, No. 2.

The conclusion of this article is erroneous. It is true, such a resolution was passed at Corning, N. Y., in 1854, the Grand Lodge of that State *then* acting as the Supreme Head of the Order, but the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, two years afterwards, passed the resolution already given, giving G. W. C. T.'s power to grant dispensations for public installations. At this session were many who attended at Corning, and the danger of allowing Subordinate Lodges to hold public installations as often as they pleased, was fully discussed, and the tenor of the Corning resolution deprecated. The R. W. G. T. is not aware of a single Grand Lodge in our Order which has acted upon that resolution, if any save Pa. knew of its existence; on the contrary, most have adopted a similar course of practice to that in Pa. Hence, as the Corning resolution was passed before the organization of the R. W. G. Lodge, and has not been acted upon so as to have *custom* to give it force and vitality, the R. W. G. Templar unhesitatingly pronounces it *not* law.

The G. W. C. T., or a D. G. W. C. T., subject to the G. W. C. T., is the only proper authority, in the first instance, to decide appeals from the W. C. T. of a Subordinate Lodge upon constitutional questions; hence the following decision is correct:

5. An appeal cannot be taken from the W. C. T. to a Sub-



ordinate Lodge on any constitutional question.—Wis. 3d s., 23.

6. A G. W. C. T. or Deputy has the right to enter a Subordinate Lodge and demand the Chair, when said Lodge is working unconstitutionally.—Can. vol. 8, 8.

7. The G. W. C. T. should refer back the action of a Subordinate Lodge for informality.—Wis. 6th s., 22.

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### Deputies.

1. Deputies instituting Lodges have the right to confer the degrees upon charter members by dispensation.—R. W. G. L., 1st s., 301.

2. A Deputy G. C. T. has a right, and it is his duty to notice and correct any informality which he may observe in Subordinate Lodges, whether appealed to or not. And it is the duty of such Lodges to submit to his instruction, or appeal at once to the G. W. C. T.—P. G. W. C. T. HAWLEY, Wis., 3d s., 8; Cal., 3d s., 10.

The Grand Lodge of Illinois has made a decision that a Deputy cannot interfere with the action of a Subordinate Lodge, unless submitted to him officially, except in cases of violation of Constitution, (page 168,) which is seemingly in conflict with the above decision; but if the question should ever come before the R. W. G. Lodge, it would unquestionably be sustained.

The Deputy is the especial organ of the G. W. C. T. and Grand Lodge, and it is his duty to see not merely that Subordinate Lodges are not violating the Constitution, but that they are working in conformity with all our rules and usages, both written and unwritten. If he had no power to interfere but on a direct appeal, it would be

impossible to effect anything like harmonious working in our Order. Lodges would do ten reprehensible acts, and but one appeal to the D. G. W. C. T. arise from them: thus the nine irregular acts would go uncorrected.

3. But great prudence and caution should be exercised, or harm will ensue.—G. T. vol. 5, 77.

4. All matters of doubt in business, form, law or usage, should first be submitted to the D. G. W. C. T., whose decisions are *law until reversed*; subject to appeal to the G. W. C. T. or Grand Lodge.—Ill., 44.

The decisions of the D. G. W. C. T. are law, in the absence of the G. W. C. T. Questions should be first submitted to the former, and, if his decisions are not satisfactory, then to the latter.

5. A Deputy can hold office in a Subordinate Lodge.—Ill. 104.—Wis., 7th s., 29.—Mass., 73.

6. Except W. C. T.—Ind., 7th s., 11.—Ill., 7th s., 31.—Iowa, 8th s., 59.—Can., vol. 15, 12.

7. A D. G. W. C. T. must be installed as an officer of a Subordinate Lodge, either by the G. W. C. T., District Deputy, or Deputy of another Lodge, or a person specially authorized to do so.—G. W. C. T. HASTINGS, Wis., 6th s., 39.

8. A D. G. W. C. T. cannot, constitutionally, or according to his commission, appoint a substitute to install officers, or perform any other part of his duty.—Can., vol. 6, 2.—Wis., 6th s., 23, 7th s., 29.

He being but a Deputy, cannot himself deputize. The supreme and only original authority to install officers being in the G. W. C. T., all deputations must emanate from him.

9. A Deputy of one Lodge can install the officers of an other Lodge, he being solicited so to do by the Deputy of

the Lodge for whom the installation is to be performed.—Ind., 7th s., 13.

10. Deputy G. W. C. T.'s are entitled to seats in a Grand Lodge, but not entitled to speak or vote, unless given them specially, or in the Grand Lodge Constitution or By-Laws.—Min. 3d s., 210.

11. A Lodge D. G. W. C. T.'s commission gives the same power in the Lodge as the G. W. C. T. possesses, and the Deputy is the head of the Order, in his absence. All decisions of such Deputy are law, until reversed on appeal, and such Lodge is bound to submit to such decisions, or appeal.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 11.

12. A State Deputy has power to install the officers of a Subordinate Lodge, where there is a Lodge Deputy, upon the request, or with the consent, of such Lodge Deputy.—Wis. 5th s., 45.

13. A State Deputy has no right to install the officers of a Lodge, when he has received notice that the charter of such Lodge has been forfeited.—Ibid.

14. A Lodge Deputy cannot install the officers of a Lodge of which he is not a member, unless by the request of the resident Lodge Deputy, or in his absence, of the Lodge.—Ill. 7th s., 31.

15. State Deputies may install at request of Lodge Deputies, or at request of Lodge, during the temporary absence of Lodge Deputy.—Ill. 1861.

16. A D. G. W. C. T.'s authority extends to Degree Lodges.—Iowa, 8th s., 8.

17. A D. G. W. C. T. is the proper Degree Templar, by

19. And the Lodge has not only power to deny him a seat, but to expel him for attempting to gain admittance upon the pass, when his dues are unpaid, (he not being in possession of the pass in a constitutional sense.)—Ind. 7th s., 13.

20. Lodges, when their Deputies are permanently absent, should recommend a new appointment.—Ill. 1860.

21. If a Deputy G. W. C. T. resigns, he should make it known to the Lodge, prior to sending in his resignation to the G. W. S., allowing the Lodge to recommend his successor, as he has no right to name his successor.—Ind. 7th s., 11.

22. If a W. C. T. should be appointed Deputy G. W. C. T. before his term as W. C. T. expires, if he accepts the office of Deputy, he should resign that of W. C. T., or strictly speaking, the acceptance of one works a vacation of the other.—Ind. 7th s., 11.

23. A D. G. W. C. T., by taking a clearance card, forfeits his commission.—G. W. C. T. WILLIAMS, Cal., 3d s., 10.

24. A Deputy has no right to allow persons to join a Lodge as charter members, after the Lodge has been organized past first term, nor should he initiate any person as a charter member, unless fully satisfied as to the character of the applicant.—G. T. vol. 5, 29.

25. Each Deputy should, immediately after each installation, send a report to the G. W. S., stating the time when the officers were installed, the names of the W. C. T. and W. S., and state the general condition of the Lodge, and such other matters as would be of interest.—Ibid.

26. Deputies commissioned by the R. W. G. Templar may be allowed the sum of three dollars for each Lodge organized by them, and one half the per centage due from such Lodges for one year.—R. W. G. L., 8th s., 21.

27. A special Deputy is one appointed to do certain acts set forth in his commission, and when those acts are performed, his authority ceases; and while performing these acts, no officer but he who issued the commission, has any authority to interfere.—Ind. 7th s., 7.

28. No one except a G. W. C. T., or Deputy of the G. W. C. T., whose commission authorizes him to do so, can institute a Lodge.—Ill. 7th s., 21.

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### P. W. C. Templars.

1. A P. W. C. T. appointed during the first quarter's existence of a Lodge, is not entitled to the honors, as no member can, in the proper meaning of the term, be a *Past Worthy*, who has not been a *Worthy Chief*.—Can., vol. 6, 20.

2. Honors acquired in one Lodge follow one wherever he may go, so long as he remains a member of the Order; thus, a member having been P. W. C. T. in the State of New York, in 1856, is entitled to a seat in the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, in 1858, he still being a member of the Order in good standing.—Wis., 2d a. s., 5; appeal in case of J. Mason Haight.—Ind., 7th s., 9.

Michigan Grand Lodge has decided (6th s., 16) that an appointed P. W. C. T., at the institution of a new Lodge, is entitled to the honors; but such decision is erroneous.

3. In absence of the W. C. T. and W. V. T., the junior P. W. C. T. present should preside; but in the absence of all who have passed the Chair, the Lodge should select, by vote, one to fill the Chair *pro tem*.—the W. S., or in his absence, one of the Supporters, calling the Lodge to order for that purpose.—Ill., 43.

In Pennsylvania, by constitutional provision, the *Senior P. W. C. T.* presides.

meeting, is acting P. W. C. T. And it is the same when the W. C. T. is re-elected for one or more terms.

6. In case the Chair of the P. W. C. T. is vacated, and there is no P. W. C. T. present, any third degree member can be appointed.—Ind., 5th s., 33.

Yes; and if no third degree member is present, any member can be appointed.

7. A W. C. T., on the night of his installation, cannot appoint a P. W. C. T. for the current term, the last W. C. T. having removed from the place.—Mich. 6th s., 6.

The P. W. C. T.'s chair can only be filled from meeting to meeting. It is an honorary position, and when vacant, the oldest P. W. C. T. present occupies the Past Worthy's Chair. If no P. W. C. T. is present, the W. C. T. appoints some one to fill it for the evening merely. During the first quarter of a Lodge's existence, it is filled by appointment, made by the G. W. C. T. or his Deputy.

8. A P. W. C. T. cannot be fined as an officer for absence. It is not an office that he fills, but merely a post of honor.—Mich. 7th s., 13.

9. A charge was preferred against a P. W. C. T. for non-performance of duty, in not preferring a charge against a brother, when applied to by a member of the same Lodge, and he was suspended. The Grand Lodge *reversed* this action, on ground that there is no Law of our Order requiring a P. W. C. T. to prefer a charge, when, in his opinion, the

**W. C. Templars.**

1. The Constitution of Subordinate Lodges must require the W. C. T. to be a Degree Member.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 6th s., 9.

2. A W. C. T. refusing to abide the decision of his Lodge until reversed by higher authority, forfeits both his seat and honors.—Can. vol. 9, 13.

3. If a W. C. T. refuses to obey the instructions or decisions of the proper Deputy for his Lodge, when acting officially, he can be charged with contempt and insubordination to a Grand Lodge officer, and tried by the Grand Lodge. The punishment of such Grand Lodge, however, could go no farther than deposition from his office and membership in such Grand Lodge, if a member. The Subordinate Lodge could then proceed and try him for a violation of his obligation, and punish as in other cases.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 11.

4. A W. C. T. cannot order any portion of the proceedings of the Lodge *expunged*, and the penalty for such an offence would be the same as for any violation of his obligation.—Ibid.

5. Nor can he order any *alteration* in the record of the Lodge.—Mich. 8th s., 16.

6. It is the duty of the W. C. T. to preserve order in his Lodge, and to this end he may require members to ask permission to leave their seats, except to leave for the purpose of retiring from the Lodge-room. This latter they have a right to do at any and all times, except during the opening, closing or initiatory ceremonies, when they cannot leave without circumstances absolutely require it, and by permission given. It is not necessary that a W. C. T. enforce that all keep their seats, unless it become, in his judgment, necessary, in order to preserve good order and decorum; and then it becomes his *duty* to do so, and each member is required to obey.—Mich. 7th s., 12.

7. An officer cannot vacate his seat while the Lodge is in session, without the permission of the W. C. T.—Iowa, 8th s., 20.

8. A W. C. T. has no more right to enter his Lodge during the opening ceremonies, than any other member.—Mich. 8th s., 15.

9. A W. C. T. *may* occupy the Chair while under a charge, as a member loses none of his rights and privileges until proven guilty.—Ill., 9th s., 32.

Undoubtedly he *may*, but he ought not to. He should retire, and allow the W. V. T. or some P. W. C. T. to occupy the Chair until a final disposition of his case.

10. A W. C. T. violates his obligation, who knowingly allows members to sit and vote in the Lodge, who are not clear on the books.—Can., vol. 10, 25.

11. A W. C. T. has no power to fine a member; all fines not imposed by the By-laws, must be assessed by a vote of the Lodge.—Iowa, 8th s., 9.

12. A W. C. T. has *no power* to impose a fine on a member for refusing to serve on a committee, or perform the duties of any office to which he has been elected or appointed.—G. T., vol. 5, 155.

13. Nor to fine or reprimand a member who refuses, temporarily, to fill an office.—Wis., 8th s., 7.

14. A W. C. T. may be elected to the Chair for two or more consecutive terms, and may be thus re-elected without first passing the Chair of P. W. C. T.—R. W. G. L., 8th s., 6.

15. The *first* W. C. T. of a Lodge, not having previously served in a subordinate office, is eligible to the Chair for the second term, and any number of terms thereafter.—Wis., 8th s., 30.

16. If the Chair of W. C. T. becomes vacant during the term, and a new one is elected, he should be installed.—G. T., vol. 6, 57.

17. A W. C. T., at the close of the term of his office, cannot be elected to *another* office. He must take his seat as P. W. C. T.—Mich., 8th s., 15.

Unless re-elected W. C. T.



18. A W. C. T. can resign at any time, and it should be in writing.—Mich. 8th s., 15.

19. No vote of "want of confidence" in a W. C. T. can compel him or her to resign the office.—Can., vol. 12, p. 13.

20. A member is not eligible to the office of W. C. T. while holding a commission as D. G. W. C. T.—Ill. 7th s., 31.

21. In the absence of the W. C. T., the W. V. T. cannot call the Lodge to order from his own seat, but must occupy the chair of the W. C. T.—Mich. 6th s., 6.

22. The W. C. T. can call the R. H. S. to his chair, and then debate a question that is before the Lodge.—Ibid.

23. Ques.—Can the W. C. T. call any P. W. C. T. to the chair, he being present himself?

Ans.—Ordinarily he cannot, yet there are times when courtesy would allow of its being done, and that very properly.—Iowa, 8th s., 37.

24. The W. V. T. has the right to call the D. G. W. C. T. to the chair, to preside over the Lodge in the absence of the W. C. T.—Ibid., 42.

In Pa., by constitutional provision, any officer entitled to the chair may yield the claim to the G. W. C. T. or his Deputy, or any visiting P. W. C. T.

25. Any acting W. C. T. or W. C. T. *pro tem.*, is authorized to communicate the pass-word to members, and is clothed with all the powers of the office.—Ind. 6th s., 15.

26. A W. C. T. has the right to vote at the election of officers, the same as any other member.—Can., vol. 14, 13.

27. And at all ballotings.—Wis., 5th s., 42.

28. In the absence of the R. & L. H. Supporters, the Lodge can be opened by the W. C. T., without appointing such Supporters, but it is recommended that they be appointed. But a W. C. T. has no right to open a Lodge, without first appointing a W. V. T., that Chair being vacant.—Mich., 8th s., 15.

29. A W. C. T. has no power to fill vacancies with other acting officers, and then re-fill such vacancies.—Ill., 8th s., 50.

30. The W. C. T. should be counted, in ascertaining the number of members present, in taking a two-third vote.—Kansas, 2d s., 15.

31. When a motion is before the Lodge, which the W. C. T. deems unconstitutional, he must rule it out, and not permit it to be entertained.—Ill., 8th s., 50.

32. No member has a right to correct the W. C. T. in the unwritten work of the Order, while instructing an initiate in the same, during the ceremony, but may do so privately.—Ill., 9th s., 32.

33. Ques.—If a W. C. T. sees a member violating his pledge, is it his duty to prefer a charge, or should he wait till some other person prefers the charge, before he takes action?

Ans.—He should prefer the charge himself, and at once. An officer occupies a two-fold position in the Lodge, as an officer and member.—G. T., vol. 6, 9.

34. When it is necessary for a person to have served in a subordinate office, before being eligible to the office of W. C. T., a member would not be eligible who has held no elective or appointed office except Trustee.—Ind., 7th s., 12.

35. For transacting the ordinary business of a Lodge, the W. C. T. has no authority to convene his Lodge, unless application has been made by five members. In the country, where the members are scattered, circumstances of an extraordinary character might justify him in calling an extra session of his Lodge: such, for instance, as a Grand Officer

### W. V. Templars.

1. The W. V. T. has the right to call the D. G. W. C. T. to the Chair, to preside over the Lodge, in the absence of the W. C. T.—Iowa, 8th s., 42.

2. Or any P. W. C. T. When the W. V. T. presides, she should appoint a W. V. T. *pro tem.*—Ill., 8th s., 12.

3. When a charge is preferred against a W. C. T., the W. V. T. shall appoint the Committee of Investigation.—Ill., 8th s., 49.

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### W. Guards.

1. If the W. O. G. is not on duty at the opening of the Lodge, and an officer *pro tem.* is appointed, the W. O. G., whenever he does come, must come into the Lodge, and be recognized, before he can assume his duties as W. O. G.—Mich. 6th s., 15.

2. The W. O. G. can always take a seat inside, near enough to the door to hear alarms, after the Lodge is open for business.—Mich. 7th s., 12.

3. The Guards ought to remain on duty during a temporary recess of a Subordinate Lodge.—Iowa, 7th s., 32.

4. It is very improper and not admissible for Guards to admit children six years of age, with their parents.—Iowa, 8th s., 9.

5. The W. O. G. cannot admit members to the ante-room without the P. W., unless he have permission from the W. C. T. When a member presents himself to the outer gate, without the P. W., it is the duty of the O. G. to present the fact via the I. G. to the W. C. T., who will inquire of the F. S. if the brother is clear of the books, and if not, he could not strictly be permitted to enter; yet the W. C. T. might permit him, for the purpose of informing him of the non-payment of his dues, but should not admit him afterwards, until his dues were paid. The object of this rule is to make members prompt in the payment of their dues.—Mich. 6th s., 14.

**Cards.**

A card given to members wishing to visit other Lodges is called a travelling card, and does not release them from their obligation and duties to the Lodge granting the same, and such cards are available only for the time for which dues have been advanced as appears upon the face of the card.—R. W. G. L., 3d s., 281.

2. Instead of the synonymous use of the names “withdrawal” and “clearance” cards, hereafter the names shall be “clearance,” and persons holding them are not entitled to seats in any Lodge, but are amenable to the Lodge granting the same, for any violation of the pledge or secrecy.—Ibid.

3. The validity of a clearance and travelling card shall be limited to one year from its date.—R. W. G. L., 7th s., 30.

4. A card cannot be received by any Lodge, even by the one that granted it, without a ballot.—R. W. G. T. BRISTOL.

5. Members of a Lodge should take their clearance cards, or withdraw prior to joining in a petition for a new Lodge, or becoming members of another Lodge.—Ill. 43.

6. A member cannot, on a travelling card, join another Lodge; their obligation remains in all respects unchanged, not excepting quarterly dues. Members taking clearance cards, remain liable to suspension or expulsion for a violation of our pledge, by the Lodge granting the same while holding said card, but all further privileges cease upon such cards being voted. When such card is presented for membership in their own or another Lodge, it is subject to the same ballot as an original proposition.—Ibid.

7. Persons receiving cards of clearance are still members of the Order: their cards are evidence of their membership and recommendations to other Lodges. They must be granted by a vote of the Lodge, *and the applicant must be free from all charges on the books.*

8. The vote granting it may be re-considered before the card is delivered; after delivery it cannot be received back by the Lodge granting it, except on the usual ballot. Appli-

cations for membership by deposit of card, in all cases, must be referred to the Investigating Committee, reported and ballotted upon, and if elected, the candidate will be admitted by signing the Constitution, but need not be obligated anew.

9. If the card is lost, satisfactory evidence of its existence must be procured from the Lodge that gave it. The holder of a card of clearance has no right to visit any Lodge of the Order until he surrenders his card or joins another Lodge.

10. Charter applicants for new Lodges, if previously members of the Order, (unless having withdrawn) must produce cards of clearance from their former Lodges, before uniting with the new.—P. G. W. C. T. STEWART, O. G. T. vol. 5, 29.

11. A vote of the Lodge is in all cases necessary to grant a clearance or travelling card.—Iowa, 7th s., 25.

12. And can only be granted in open Lodge.—Wis. 6th s., 28.

A Lodge is compelled to grant a clearance card to a member asking for the same, if there are no charges pending, and no objection existing which would subject the applicant to future charges.

13. If a member is granted a clearance card, and that card is or is not received, he is not entitled to a seat in the Lodge, subsequently even while in possession of the quarterly pass.—Wis., 5th s., 12.

This decision is correct, though Iowa (9th s., 25) and other Grand Lodges, have decided differently.—R. W. G. T. CHASE.

14. And where a clearance card has been voted to a member, he has no right to vote in the Lodge after said card is so voted him, even though it be not instantly handed him.—Pa., 4th s., 22.

15. A member can withdraw an application for a card, by permission of the Lodge, and the re-consideration of the vote granting the same.—Ill., 103.

The re-consideration, of course, preceding the vote of consent to the application being withdrawn.

16. This, however, can only be done before the card is delivered. After *delivery*, the same ballot must be had on re-admission as in an original proposition.—Cal., 3d s., 11.

17. Members have no right to vote on their own application for a card.—Mass., 127.

18. A clearance card cannot be granted until the fee is paid. Nevertheless, the card may be voted, conditioned that it be issued by the W. S. when the fee is paid.

19. When a member calls for a clearance card, the Lodge grants it, and he *refuses* to pay for it, he is still a member of the Lodge, and remains so, until the fee is paid.—Ill., 7th s., 30.

20. In case a member pays his quarterly dues in advance, and, before the quarter ends, calls for a card, none of the amount paid for dues should apply on the purchase of such card.—Mich., 6th s., 7.

21. If a member, having paid up all demands to the close of this quarter, should, on the first night of next quarter, previous to installation of officers, apply for a clearance card, he would be entitled to it.—Wis., 6th s., 8.

22. And in such case, if the Constitution required the application to lie over one week, and it so lies over, no dues should be required.—G. T., v. 5, 14.

23. A member who is in arrears for dues, cannot go and join another Lodge by initiation, because it is cheaper than to pay up his dues, take a card and join by deposit of said card.—Mich., 8th s., 17.

24. A member having a clearance card, if he joins his Lodge again, need not pay dues from the time of taking his card.—Iowa, 7th s., 31.

25. Members who have not taken the degrees, are entitled to travelling cards and T. P. W., upon the same terms as full degree members.—Cal., 3d s., 10

26. A member who wishes to leave a Lodge, and never expects to return to the place, is entitled to a travelling card.—Wis. 4th s., 23.

27. Ques.—Can a clearance card be properly granted to any member except one who is about to remove from the place where his Lodge is located?

Ans.—Yes.—Iowa, 7th s., 32.

28. A member cannot dissolve his connection with a Lodge, (and not with the Order,) without a clearance card.—Mass. 127.

29. A member receiving a clearance card, is not entitled to the travelling pass-word.—Iowa, 7th s., 31.

30. Ques.—How, then, is he to prove himself a Good Templar?

Ans.—The card itself is the evidence that he is in good standing; that card is sent to the Lodge, presented, read, Committee appointed, reported on, ballot had; if elected, the W. C. T. orders the candidate admitted.—Ind. 7th s., 10.

31. If a member, holding a card from a Lodge in good standing, violates his obligation, he is not amenable to any other Lodge but the one that issued the card, but any Lodge of Good Templars, cognizant of the violation, should inform the Lodge that issued the card, of the fact.—Wis. 7th s., 31.

32. In case a member violates his obligation after a card has been voted him, but before it has been put in his possession, it would be the duty of the Lodge to withhold the card under such circumstances; for if the card should be delivered, the brother *might* secure to himself privileges and rights that he was unworthy to possess. But, in justice to the member, he should have an early opportunity to defend himself.—Ibid, 32.

33. The object of a clearance card is that a member may join a new or neighboring Lodge, and all members, in good standing, are entitled to it.—Ind., 6th s., 14.

34. When a member holding a clearance card, applies for membership on such card, who has habitually violated his

obligation since receiving his card, he can only be admitted by re-obligation.—Mich., 8th s., 17.

35. Ques.—CHASE's Digest, (page 59, 60, old Edition,) says, "that persons receiving a *clearance card* are still members of the Order. The holder of a card of clearance has no right to visit any Lodge of the Order, until he surrenders his card, or joins another Lodge." Do not these conflict?

Ans.—No. They are both right. A person taking a clearance card is a member of the Order, but of no particular Lodge. He is not entitled to the P. W., *without* which he cannot visit any Lodge. A travelling card, on which he may visit, recognizes his membership in a particular Lodge, and is only good for the term for which dues are paid in advance, and so specified in the card. No card, either clearance or travelling, is good for more than one year.—G. T., vol. 6, 57.

36. The use of a visiting card is to show the holder to be a member in good standing, and entitled to the care and protection of the Order, and all members, in good standing, are entitled to it.—Ind., 6th s., 14.

37. Ques.—How is a member, who has lost his membership by the forfeiture of the Charter of his Lodge, to regain membership other than by initiation?

Ans.—If such member is in good standing at the time of the forfeiture, he must get a certificate from his Lodge, Deputy, or from the last W. C. T. and W. S., of that fact, and present it to G. W. S., who will grant him a clearance card, which has the same effect as if granted by a Subordinate Lodge.—Iowa 7th s. 32



**Withdrawals.**

1. A member wishing to withdraw entirely from the Order, can do so, if clear of all charges on the books, by addressing the W. C. T., or communicating to the W. S. in writing substantially as follows : "I hereby withdraw from the Lodge and the Order of Good Templars, and dissolve all my connection therewith," without any vote of the Lodge. The W. C. T. will then direct his name to be stricken from the roll of members, and he will at once retire from the Lodge-room.

2. And in case the W. F. S. neglects to strike off his name as directed, he is not a member of the Lodge.—Iowa, 8th s., 38.

3. Members withdrawing from the Order are not entitled to cards or any further privilege in the Order, but are held to the obligation of secrecy.—R. W. G. L., 3d s., 281.

Indiana (5th s., 14) decides, erroneously, that the person ceases to be a member of the Lodge at the close of the quarter for which he has received the P. W. The connection with the Order *ceases at once*.

4. Ques.—"If a brother gives notice of a withdrawal from the Order, and during the week which the Constitution of Wisconsin requires such to lay over, he shall violate the obligation, is it absolutely necessary that a charge be brought immediately, or will notice that a charge will be made, be sufficient to stop his final withdrawal until tried; and has the Chair any authority to declare the brother's final withdrawal, until the committee on such charge have reported, provided a little delay on the part of the Committee be unavoidable?"

Grand Lodge, of Wisconsin, decided :

"That no charge can be preferred against a member for

violation of his obligation, committed after notice of withdrawal has been given, in accordance with the provision of the Constitution, that such notice terminates his connection with the Lodge, as far as any violation that may afterwards be committed."

The decision of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin is hereby *sustained*, upon the general principle that a member in good standing can, at any time, resign his membership, and that such membership ceases when he gives such notice.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 14.

5. Members can resign their membership in our Order at any time, when clear of charges on the books; and the effect of such resignation cannot be restricted to the end of the quarter, but is immediate.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 12.

6. If a member violates the pledge, and requests his name erased from the Constitution before a charge can be preferred, the Lodge has no right to grant the request.—Can., vol. 12, p. 46.

7. A member cannot withdraw from a Lodge, and have his name erased, while under charge, or while there is sufficient evidence to prefer one.—Ill., 1857.

8. If a member withdraws any time during a term, yet has not attended a Lodge meeting, or received the pass-word during the term, he cannot be discharged by his paying up to the time of his application for discharge, or his notice of withdrawal, but must pay for the full term.—Mass., 115.

9. A withdrawn member is not liable to the Lodge for violating his pledge.—Ind., 5th s., 14.

10. When a member resigns his membership, neighboring Lodges must be notified, the same as in cases of expulsion.—Iowa, 7th s., 25.

11. A person having resigned his membership in this

13. When a member withdraws from the Order, and afterwards breaks the pledge, and is again initiated, such a member is not entitled to the honors held by him previous to withdrawing.—Wis. 7th s., 8.

Yes, and his honors are lost, whether he has violated the pledge or not.

14. When a member withdraws from a Lodge and the Order, he cannot thereafter visit the Lodge, even though he be in possession of the Q. P. W.—Ill. 6th s.

15. A member in arrears cannot obtain a clearance card, or withdraw from the Order, without payment.—Ill. 1858.

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### Pass-Words.

1. It is improper to communicate the pass-word and explanations to initiates in a loud voice. None but the W. C. T. should then communicate it.—R. W. G. L., 1st s., 301.

2. Members are not at liberty to communicate the pass-word to each other, and when forgotten, application should be made to the W. C. T., whose duty it is to communicate it upon satisfactory evidence that the applicant is legally entitled thereto.—Ill. 44.

3. It is a violation of our laws to communicate an old pass-word to a person not a member.—Wis. 6th s., 23.

4. A Deputy has no authority to communicate the pass word to members, as such Deputy.—Ibid, 8.

5. No State Deputy, or any other Deputy, *as such*, has a right to give the P. W. to a member, even though he knows such member entitled to it, and in his opinion, the good of

C. T., is the Degree Templar authorized to impart said pass-word, or must the member retire ?

Ans.—A Degree Templar may give the term pass-word, in such case, to a member of his own Lodge.—Mass. 115.

This decision is erroneous. The Degree Templar has no right to give the term P. W. If he had, members might obtain it, when in arrears for dues. The only authorized person to give it is the W. C. T.; and a Deputy G. W. C. T. can only give it to the W. C. T. who alone is authorized to give it to the members of the Order. See Ind. 7th s., 9.

7. The W. C. T. can legally receive the P. W. from no other person than the G. W. C. T. or his acting Deputy. If the W. C. T. obtains the P. W. unlawfully, and the members receive it, being aware of the fact, the charter of such Lodge should at once be revoked.—G. T. vol. 6, 57.

8. It is proper for the W. C. T. of one Lodge to communicate the pass-word to a member of another Lodge, on the written request of the Lodge to which said member belongs.—R. W. G. L., 4th s., 35.

9. Or upon application of such member, upon presenting certificate of the W. F. S. of his Lodge, that he is entitled to same.—Ill. 9th s., 32.

10. We have no right to send the pass-word to members in the army.—Wis. 6th s., 8.

11. The P. W. is not to be given unless the member is clear of the books, and to be clear of the books at the commencement of a quarter, one quarter's dues must be paid in advance.—Iowa, 13.

12. And fines as well as dues.—Ill. 1858.

13. If a member pays a full quarter's dues in the middle of a term, he is not entitled to the P. W. of the next term.—Wis. 5th s., 12.

14. The W. C. T. of a Subordinate Lodge has no right to

allow a member of the Order to remain in the Lodge without the quarterly pass-word.—Ill. 9th s., 31.

15. If a W. C. T. is advised and believes that a charge is to be preferred against a member of his Lodge for violation of the pledge, and the member pays his dues, and demands of the W. C. T. the pass-word on the evening when the charge is to be preferred, but before it is done, the W. C. T. is not justifiable in giving the pass-word.—Iowa, 7th s., 31.

16. Ques.—Can a Lodge prohibit a member from sitting in the Lodge-room, when he has the P. W., whether he be in good standing or not?

Ans.—It can. Under certain circumstances a member is presumed to be in good standing until a charge is preferred against him, and he be found guilty; and until such decision he would have a right to remain in the Lodge, (except when the vote upon his guilt or innocence is being taken, or when he should refuse to obey the W. C. T. in enforcing the rules of order.) After he is found guilty, and the sentence of the Lodge pronounced against him, he is not in good standing, and has no right to be in the Lodge.—Mich. 6th s., 16.

17. It is not legal for any G. W. S. to communicate the P. W. to any Lodge not having made its quarterly returns.—P. G. W. C. T. SWITZLER, Mo., 1856, 28.

For example: a Lodge not having made its returns for the quarter ending 1st August, shall not be furnished with the P. W. for quarter commencing 1st of November.

18. The G. L. Officers cannot withhold the P. W. from a Subordinate Lodge, when their report and dues have been put into the hands of the proper Deputy.—Wis. 5th s., 42.

19. None but the W. C. T., or in his absence the member acting as such, has the right to communicate the pass-word of the *initiatory* work. The same will apply to the Degree words, the Deputy or Degree Templar alone being authorized to communicate it.—P. G. W. C. T. ATHERLY, Wis. 1st s., 23.

20. The W. C. T. should give the *initiatory* word in an

audible voice, and it should be divided thus: The challenging or testing party giving \* \* \* and the tested party \* \*. He may divide it with the W. M. when initiating candidates, and this would certainly be good taste, but such is no part of our unwritten work.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 1863.

21. The Degree pass-words are given by the Degree Templar when instructing candidates in an audible voice, and also when lettered; at all other times in a whisper.—Ibid.

22. In the examination by the Marshall, at the opening of a Subordinate Lodge, both the pass-word and explanation should be given.—Ibid, appeal from G. J. of Cal.

23. Only members having travelling cards are entitled to the travelling P. W.—Ill. 67; Art. 20, By-laws R. W. G. L.

24. A W. C. T. is authorized to communicate the travelling P. W. and explanation to a member of the Order in possession of a travelling card, when requested so to do by the W. C. T. of the Lodge to which the member belongs, over its seal.—P. G. W. C. T., STEWART, O.

25. Any member using the P. W., without having received it regularly from his W. C. T., is guilty of gross violation of the rules of the Order, and shall be subject to the discipline of his Lodge for such offence.—Pa. 2d s., 9.

26. A retiring pass-word, changed every meeting, is in use in every Lodge in our Order, and cannot be omitted. A person who goes out on a retiring P. W., cannot enter on the same.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 6th s., 9.

27. The proper person to make the retiring pass-word is the W. V. T., who will each night communicate the same to the D. M. and to the I. G. Members, on leaving, will get it from the D. M. and communicate it to the I. G.

28. Ques.—Is the test word of our Order to be given only in the dark, or may it be given at any time?

Ans.—It may be given whenever needed.—Wis. 6th s., 8.

It is the *distress* word that is to be given only in the dark.

29. Ques.—Is the initiatory word, referred to in the 3d Degree, the same as the quarterly P. W. ?

Ans.—No. The *test* word and the *initiatory* word are the same.—G. T. vol. 8, 58.

30. The test word was changed Nov., 1858.—*Ibid.*

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### Fees and Dues.

1. These should be reduced as near to the constitutional minimum as possible. They should be so low as to present no pecuniary obstacle to any who may wish to unite with the Order, and especially to make it accessible to the young. As our Order is free from the liabilities imposed by the benefit system, there is no necessity for accumulating funds. Enough to pay the current expenses of the Lodge is all that is required, and appropriations from the Treasury should be strictly limited to these purposes. Whatever the Lodge may choose to give for special objects, should be raised by voluntary contributions from the members who are able and willing to give.—P. G. W. C. T. STEWART, O.

2. To be clear of the books at the commencement of the current quarter, a member must pay all demands against him one quarter in advance.—R. W. G. T. CHASE.

3. And to be clear of the books, one must pay fines as well as dues.—Ill., 164.

And the dues for such unexpired portion of the quarter should be paid at the time of initiation and before the P. W. is given.

8. It is customary, however, not to press payment until the commencement of the next term.—Ind. 7th s., 10.

9. Members initiated after the first week of the quarter, are required to pay only for the balance of the quarter.—Mich. 6th s., 15.

10. A person joining a Lodge by card must pay quarterly dues, the same as an initiate.—Wis. 7th s., 8.

11. The initiation fee and dues of ladies cannot be remitted, but after they are paid, they may be appropriated back, by a vote of the Lodge.—Ibid.

12. A member takes a card from Lodge B, paying his dues in advance for one year or more, but in the course of a few weeks, deposits said card in Lodge C, it is asked, must he pay his dues in Lodge C at the commencement of the following quarter, before he is entitled to the pass-word? Decided, that as Lodge C has no authority to demand from Lodge B payment of the member's dues, and he has subscribed to the laws of Lodge C, he is amenable thereto, and must pay his dues therein, the same as any other member, before he is entitled to the pass-word.—R. W. G. L., 8th s., 7, appeal from G. L. of Can.

13. A member is six months in arrears, when he is two quarters back, besides the quarter now commencing.—Iowa, 7th s., 26.

14. If a member has left the place permanently, without withdrawing from the Order, the Lodge can suspend such member for non-payment of dues, at any time, without waiting the time required in the Constitution.—Iowa, 8th s., 8.

15. In making quarterly returns to Grand Lodge, the W. S. should report and return dues for all members of his Lodge who have not been suspended, though they may be in arrears.—Iowa 8th s., 8.

16. And Lodges should pay dues to the Grand Lodge on



all who are members at the time of making their returns, without reference to the time of their admission.—Ibid.

17. All Lodges organized prior to last half of quarter, shall pay full *per capita*, but when organized in last half of quarter, one half of said assessment.—Ill. 1856.

18. There is no G. L. tax for initiation or conferring of Degrees to charter members, that join at the time of the institution of the Lodge.—R. W. G. L., 8th s., 6.

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### Degrees.

1. All charter members, initiated at the time of organizing a new Lodge, are eligible to the Degrees.—Ill. 43.

And the G. W. C. T. or his deputy can confer them all upon the same evening, by dispensation, upon such charter members.

2. But charter members are not entitled to the Degrees, without paying the usual fee.—Iowa, 8th s., 8.

3. Degrees cannot be conferred by Subordinate Lodges, free of charges, even though all the members should be in favor of it.—Mo. 5th s., 18.

In case a worthy member desires the degrees, who is too poor to pay for them, Lodges are advised to make up the fee for the degrees by voluntary contribution. The practice in some Lodges of receiving the fee and then appropriating it back by a vote of the Lodge, though not

6. If the Lodge call a Degree meeting, and the Deputy and Degree Templar are absent, an acting or Past W. C. T. cannot confer the Degrees.—Ibid ; Ind. 6th s., 15.

7. There are but three officers that can confer the degrees, to wit: the G. W. C. T., Deputy G. W. C. T., and a regular Degree Templar of a regularly organized Degree Lodge.—Ind. 7th s., 8.

8. In the absence of the D. G. W. C. T. or Degree Templar, a third degree member has no right to take charge of a degree meeting, and confer the degrees.—Iowa, 8th s., 41.

9. No officer, either Grand or Subordinate, has the power to grant a dispensation to confer the degrees on any party under the age prescribed by the Constitution.—Can. vol. 14, 13.

10. There is no necessary proceeding for instituting a Degree Lodge, unless Grand Lodges ordain certain rules and forms to be observed, as they have a right to do, as well as to make constitutions, &c., for the government of Degree Lodges.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 7.

11. There is no real or effectual difference between a degree meeting and a meeting of a Degree Lodge. The former is a meeting of degree members merely for the purpose of conferring degrees ; the latter a meeting of degree members, who constitute a Degree Lodge, governed by a Constitution and By-Laws, enacted either by the Grand Lodge or Subordinate Lodge, and having a regular fixed time for meeting.—Ibid.

12. As Subordinate Lodges in their By-laws fix the degree fees, they may at any time increase or decrease the fees, by a change of the By-laws in the manner pointed out for altering the By-laws, provided they do not exceed the maximum, or are not less than the minimum fixed in the Constitution.—Ibid.

13. The officers of a Degree Lodge or degree meeting are separate and distinct from the officers of the Subordinate Lodge, and neither the W. C. T., or P. W. C. T., *ex-officio*, have any authority as such officers in a Degree Lodge.—Ibid.

14. It is not necessary to open degree meetings with prayer.—Ibid.

15. A Degree Lodge must be opened and closed in each degree separately, so as to be legal for conferring degrees.—Ind. 6th s., 15; Ill. 9th s., 31.

16. The Degree Templar may call a degree meeting at any time.—Wis. 4th s., 22.

17. Business, other than pertaining to degrees, cannot be entertained in degree meeting.—Ill. 1859, R. W. G. L., 9th s.

18. Or in Degree Lodges.—Iowa, 7th s., 25; 9th s., 22.

19. It is not proper to submit the minutes of degree meetings to the Subordinate Lodge for approval, nor should they be entered on the Lodge Journal.—Ill. 6th s., 26.

20. Members of a Degree Lodge or meeting cannot make an appropriation of, or in any way interfere with the funds of the Lodge.—Mich. 7th s., 26.

21. A Subordinate Lodge cannot postpone a meeting of a Degree Lodge.—Ill. 7th s., 32.

22. A Degree Lodge can refuse to confer the degrees on a member in good standing, without preferring a charge, but it would be very unkind and unbrotherly to do so.—Ind. 7th s., 10.

23. If a member, against whom a charge is preferred, brings a certificate of recommendation from the Lodge of which he is a member, to the Degree Lodge, and is elected by it (the Degree Lodge) to the degrees, the Degree Lodge is bound to confer the degrees; but it is not bound to elect, whether a charge is or is not preferred.—Ind. 7th s., 13.

24. It is necessary for a Subordinate Lodge to give a member a certificate to the Degree Lodge, when he applies for degrees and pays for them; otherwise, how can a Degree Lodge know that the applicant is a member of a Subordinate Lodge, and has applied for the degrees, paid for them, or been recommended to the Degree Lodge.—Ind. 7th s., 12.

25. A Degree Templar of one Dodge can confer the degrees on a member of another Lodge, but only on the pre-

sentation of a certificate from the F. S. of the applicant's Lodge, certifying that he is in good standing, and has paid for the Degrees.—G. T. vol. 5, 155.

And consent of Lodge to which he belongs, under seal.

26. The G. W. C. T. of a Grand Lodge may instruct representatives who have received the second and third degrees, in the private work of the first, without first obligating them to keep the secrets of the same; as, when a person takes the third degree, he obligates himself to keep the private work of all the others.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 12.

27. A member who has received the second and third degrees regularly, under the new Ritual, (the R. W. G. L. having authorized its use,) is entitled to all the honors, rights and privileges of a full degree member.—Ibid, 13.

28. Degree Lodges have no power to try and punish for offences for violations of degree obligations, or misconduct in degree meetings. All punishment for, and proceedings connected with offences, are in the Subordinate Lodge.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 1863.—R. W. G. L., 9th s., 11.

29. A Subordinate Lodge cannot inflict any punishment on *its* officers for absence at a degree meeting. A Lodge can, for such neglect in a Deputy G. W. C. T., complain to the G. W. C. T., and request a removal of the Deputy, and appointment of another.—Ind., 7th s., 8.

30. A Degree Lodge has authority to fine *its* officers for absence or neglect of duty.—Ibid.

31. When a charge is preferred against a degree member, the Investigating Committee should consist of members who have attained an equal degree; but as this is *ex gratia*, rather than a right belonging to the accused, in case there is not a sufficient number of *peers* to constitute the Committee, other members can act.

But upon the adoption of the report of the Committee, or trial in the Lodge, as it is sometimes called, and affixing the penalty, all members can vote.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 1863.—R. W. G. L., 9th s., 11.

32. A full degree member is a *peer* of members on whom

the degrees have not been conferred, but not *vice versa*.—Kansas, 2d s., 15.

33. There is no distinct grip to the Degree of the Heart.

34. If a member is rejected in a Degree Lodge, his application can come up again on the next regular degree meeting, and so on *ad infinitum*. This, however, can be done only where Grand Lodges have not fixed in Constitution or decisions, the time which must elapse before a renewal of the application. Pennsylvania Constitution provides that three months must elapse; and Kansas, by decision, one month; Wisconsin, two months.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 1862. R. W. G. L., 9th s.; Mich. 8th s., 15.

35. If officers elected to positions requiring the degrees decline to receive them, they cannot be installed, and the W. C. T. should declare the election void.—P. R. W. G. T. BRISTOL, 1853.

36. And order another election to fill the vacancy.—Pa., 10.

There is a great diversity among our Grand Lodges in the eligibility of officers; some requiring all the elective officers to have taken the degrees; some the W. C. T. and the W. V. T., and others only the W. C. T.

Constitutions of Subordinate Lodges must always require the W. C. T. to be a degree member.

37. The Grand Lodge degree cannot be conferred on any but full degree members.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 6th s., 9.

38. If a degree member withdraws from the Order, he

**Visiting.**

1. On visiting a Lodge, a member gives, at the outer gate, the same signal and pass-word as in his own Lodge; but at the inner gate he gives, in addition to the signal and explanation, his name and the name and number of his Lodge. This the W. I. G. announces to the W. V. T. who, if there is no doubt in the case, directs him to be admitted. The W. S. may make a note of such visiting member. This is all the introduction necessary.—R. W. G. T. BRISTOL, 1854.

The name is not required of members entering their own Lodge. Members visiting Lodges in other States, Territories or Provinces, must do so in accordance with Art. 11 of our By-Laws.

2. A visitor cannot speak, or take any part in a Lodge, unless by permission, except the G. W. C. T. or his Deputy.—Can. vol. 9, 13.

3. Visitors may be invited to fill vacant offices, *pro tem.*—Can. vol. 8.

4. Any member of a Subordinate Lodge, while in possession of the current quarterly pass-word, may visit any Subordinate Lodges without being in possession of a travelling card and T. P. W.—R. W. G. L., 6th s. 35.

As Art. 11 of our By-Laws requires members visiting Lodges out of the State or Province

5. Each Lodge is to be the judge of the propriety of admitting vouchers from other Lodges.—Ill., 1859.

6. A Lodge has a *right* to refuse a visitor who has the current pass-word, and otherwise proves himself in the work of the Order.—Ind., 5th s., 34.—Mass., 127.

7. Ques.—If a member residing in A, without the consent of the Lodge at A, join a Lodge at B, can the W. C. T. of the Lodge at A properly direct the guards to exclude that person, he having the pass-word?

Ans.—No; but if objection is made to his admission, the W. C. T. should submit the question to the Lodge, and a majority may exclude him.—Iowa, 7th s., 25.

8. The admission of visitors by Lodges is an act of *courtesy*, and cannot be claimed as a *right*; and each Lodge is to be the judge of the *propriety* of admitting visitors.—Ill., 6th s., 23.

This decision grew out of the following facts: A person living near Fayette Lodge, Ill., applied for initiation and was *rejected*. A few days afterward he applied for admission into Chesterfield Lodge, situated nine miles distant, and that Lodge, not being aware of his rejection by Fayette Lodge, initiated him as a member. Shortly after he presented himself at Fayette Lodge, claiming the privilege of a member, which was not accorded to him.

9. Ques.—What is to be understood by vouching for a visiting member?

Ans.—A member vouching for a member, asserts that the visitor is in good standing in his own Lodge, has paid for, and legally obtained the current quarterly P. W. *A member cannot vouch for another member of his own Lodge.* A W. C. T. cannot receive a voucher for a member of his own Lodge. *Pre-payment* of dues is indispensable to a seat in a Lodge. Vouching is at variance with the spirit and intent of our Constitutions—should be discountenanced, and only resorted to in *extreme cases*.—G. T., vol. 5, 14.

# **Representatives.**

1. If, after the annual election of Representatives to the Grand Lodge, a Subordinate Lodge should increase its membership, it *cannot* elect additional Representatives, based upon the increased membership.—Mass., 72.

2. A Lodge cannot withdraw the credentials of a Representative or Alternate, so long as he remains a member of that Lodge.—Ibid.

3. A Subordinate Lodge has no power to revoke the credentials of a Representative to the Grand Lodge, before the year for which he was elected, if he continues a member in good standing.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 12.

4. Representatives in our Order cannot appoint substitutes.—Wis., 5th s., 42.

5. Nor can a Subordinate Lodge authorize them to do so. Mich., 8th s., 16.

6. The expenses of Grand Representatives to R. W. G. L., shall be paid by the Grand Lodge which they represent. The bills for such expenses shall be audited by the R. W. G. L., and the amount thus audited shall be credited to the Grand Lodge represented, on the annual tax due from such Grand Lodge to the R. W. G. L., *provided* that no Grand Lodge shall be credited, in any one year, an amount larger than the annual tax due the R. W. G. L. for such year.—R. W. G. L., 8th s., 20.

7. Third degree members, who have not passed the chair of W. C. T. or W. V. T., are eligible to seats in a Grand Lodge, and to hold office, and all members of a Grand Lodge, whether Representatives or not, may hold office.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 9.

That is, *provided* the Grand Lodge Constitution does not make passing the chairs a requisite for a seat in such body.

8. A Subordinate Lodge, instituted but four days previous to the session of the Grand Lodge, has a right to be represented in said Grand Lodge.—Wis. 4th s., 23.



Yes, and if instituted only one day prior to such session of the Grand Lodge, unless otherwise provided for in G. L. Constitution.

9. Subordinate Lodges have power to elect one substitute or proxy for each representative to the Grand Lodge; but the substitutes cannot be admitted to seats in the Grand Lodge, except in the absence of the principals.—G. W. C. T. HASTINGS, Wis. 7th s., 7.

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### Regalia.

1. The Rosette of our Order is the same upon all Regalia, whether Initiate, Degree, Grand Lodge or R. W. Grand Lodge; hence, initiate members are entitled to wear the same Rosette as the highest officer in our Order.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 11.

2. All Subordinate Lodges must have some kind of regalia, and a simple rosette is not a regalia.—Wis. 2d s. a. s., 18.

3. It is not proper or right to sit in Lodge during sessions, without wearing proper regalia.—Ill. 9th s., 32.

4. It is not proper for Good Templars to appear on public occasions, clothed in regalia, except by permission of the G. W. C. T. or his Deputy, except on funeral occasions, when the action of the Lodge should govern.—Wis. 7th s., 8.

5. Where a Subordinate Lodge has surrendered or forfeited its charter, the Grand Lodge has no right to the regalia of such Lodge, purchased by them, independent of the Grand Lodge; and any demand from a Grand Lodge officer upon a Subordinate Lodge having so surrendered or forfeited its charter is without authority.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 11.

negative; yet there are times when a Lodge has no regalia, and this should be an exception. If the Lodge has regalia, every member being allowed to take his seat, should put one on. The duty of the W. C. T. and W. V. T. requires them to see that all members, before taking part in proceedings, should be properly clothed.—Iowa, 8th s., 38.

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### **Ritual.**

1. No form laid down in the Ritual as a portion of the initiatory ceremony, can be omitted, where such form conflicts with the religious or conscientious convictions of the candidates. Our forms are not intended to conflict with any religious or reasonable conscientious convictions, and our only safety as an Order, lies in their careful preservation. If a candidate may object to a certain form, from conscientious convictions, a whole Lodge may do the same, and, by a deliberate vote, omit it altogether. Convictions may be, also, hostile to other forms, and each may be omitted, one by one, by different candidates and Lodges, until all the forms prescribed by the Ritual, are entirely disregarded.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 11.

2. The Grand Lodge of Canada is permitted to supplement or amend the prayers of the new Ritual, by adding the names of the Son and Holy Ghost.—R. W. G. L., 6th s., 37.

3. The Ritual of our Order cannot be used in opening public temperance meetings.—Can., vol. 12, p. 13.

4. A Lodge forfeits its Charter when it strikes from the Ritual or Pledge the word cider.—Ill., 7th s., 32.—Can., vol. 14, 13.

Grand Lodge cannot compel them to use the new one, until they wish to do so.—6th s., 9.

7. A committee appointed to draft a new Ritual, made a report, in which they had stricken out one Degree entirely; and the question being upon the adoption of the report, R. W. G. T. CHASE decided that, under Art. 1, Sec. 5 of our Constitution, it would require a four-fifths vote to adopt the report and make it the Ritual of the Order. An appeal was taken from this decision, on ground that the appointment of the committee was constitutional, the R. W. G. T. having previously decided that the minutes showed a unanimous vote on the appointment of the committee; and on call of the yeas and nays, the decision of the R. W. G. T. was *reversed* by the Lodge.—R. W. G. L., 5th s.

8. A candidate refusing to answer the question, "Do you believe in the existence of Almighty God," or answering the same in the negative, must retire from the ante-room, and cannot become a member of our Order.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 9th s.

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### Adjournment.

1. A motion to adjourn is in order in any Lodge, even though the order of business has not been called or gone through with.—Ill., 5th s.

2. It is in order immediately after reading the minutes. The order of business is a mere form, prescribed for convenience in expediting business; and is not an arbitrary order, to be followed without exception.—O., 9th s., 17.—R. W. G. T. CHASE. 1863.

ular business of the Lodge may be properly taken up and disposed of.—Iowa, 8th s., 25.

5. If, at a regular meeting, the Lodge adjourns to meet at a stated time, the adjourned meeting is a continuation of the regular meeting, and the same business, which was before the regular meeting at its said adjournment, can be transacted at such adjourned meeting.—Ind. 6th s., 14.

6. A Lodge must always be closed in due form. A Lodge may adjourn to meet in special session to transact business that may be unfinished at the time of adjournment; but in all cases where the Lodge votes an adjournment, it must be regularly closed and regularly opened at the special session.—Ind. 7th s., 8; Mass. 127.

7. If a Lodge adjourns to hold a special session for a specified object, or to transact special business mentioned in the motion, only the business for which the meeting was called, and that legitimately growing out of it, can be transacted.—Ind. 7th s., 10.

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### Journal.

1. The W. S. is required to record motions that do not prevail, when a vote is taken.—Minn. 6th s., 28.

2. The W. C. T. has the right to say the minutes will be corrected as suggested, if no objection be made; and if no one objects, to order the correction made.—Wis. 6th s., 35.

2. A member voting in the minority, upon a question considered vital to the Order, cannot enter upon the minutes a protest against the action of the majority, without leave of the Lodge, there being no such thing as a constitutional right to enter protests upon the record.—P. G. W. C. T. SWITZLER, Mo., 1856, 28.

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### Subordinate Lodges.

1. A Subordinate Lodge has no right to strike out part of an official decision rendered by the G. W. C. T. or his deputies, and order the residue to be filed.—P. G. W. C. T. ATHERLY, Wis., 1st s., 22.

2. A Lodge cannot change or remove from its chartered location except by dispensation from G. W. C. T.—Can., vol. 9, 13.

3. A Lodge or member of a Lodge, believing a sister Lodge is pursuing a course detrimental to the security and well being of the Order, may visit such Lodge, and, if permitted, shall speak kindly of such matters; and if not permitted, or if such Lodge refuse to take action, then such parties should lay proper information before the deputy.—Ibid.

4. No Subordinate Lodge can surrender its charter or be dissolved, so long as the number of members, in good standing, required to institute a new Lodge, *object thereto*, and to give all an opportunity to make such objection, at least one week's notice should be given of the time when such resolution is to be acted upon. In most Grand Lodges, this number is ten.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 10.

5. Any willful infraction of the Constitution, upon a material point, is such a violation as to work a forfeiture of charter. For example, most of our Subordinate Constitutions require suspensions or expulsions to be by a majority *ballot* vote at a *regular* meeting—hence, expulsion by a *viva voce* vote, however unanimous, or at a *special* meeting, would be such a violation of the Constitution, as to work a forfeiture

of Charter. Again: our Constitutions generally require "that application for degrees shall be accompanied by the amount required therefor." Now, if a Lodge should only require the fee to be paid before the degree was conferred, it would not be such a material violation as to work a forfeiture of Charter.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 12.

6. When a new Grand Lodge has been organized, Subordinate Lodges under its jurisdiction cannot longer retain their connection with the R. W. G. Lodge, but must come under the Grand Lodge.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 13.

7. When a Lodge is organized, a person who is a member of another Lodge, need not become a member of this one newly organized, because it is the nearest one to his residence.—Iowa, 7th s., 32.

8. A Subordinate Lodge can suspend its regular meetings for a time, provided it pays its regular dues to the Grand Lodge for the same time, by dispensation of G. W. C. T. or Grand Lodge.—Iowa, 7th s., 32.

9. It is proper for a Lodge to erase the name of an applicant for charter, who has never presented himself for initiation.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 6th s., 9.

10. When Crescent Lodge, No. 2, Mass., was instituted, three brothers asked cards of clearance from No. 1, they being petitioners for charter No. 2. No. 1 had no cards, and the W. S. gave no certificate, as cards were daily expected from the R. W. G. S. The Deputy waived the informality, and instituted No. 2 with their names: subsequently some trouble arose and one of these brothers withdrew. He had

11. A member whose name appears upon the charter, is entitled to all the privileges of a charter member, and eligible to office, even though not present at the organization, but must be initiated during the first term.—Ill., 9th s., 10.

12. A Subordinate Lodge has no authority to erase the name of a regular charter member from its charter, after such member has withdrawn or been expelled from the Order.—Ind., 7th s., 8.

13. The adoption of honorary membership, by Grand or Subordinate Lodges, is a violation of the usages of the Order, as well as its spirit and object.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 12.

14. A Subordinate Lodge, at its regular meetings, may dispense with calling any or all of its "Orders of Business," as to each Lodge belongs the right to transact its business, in its own way, provided it complies with the Constitution, and also has the power to regulate its own Order of Business.—Iowa, 8th s., 37.

15. In a certain Subordinate Lodge, a motion was made, "That a Committee be appointed to make arrangements to get up a dance or something of that kind, to celebrate the anniversary of the institution of our Lodge," which motion the W. C. T. declared out of order. An appeal was taken to the Lodge, and the W. C. T. sustained. Decided, that the Chair should have entertained the motion, and the Lodge was in error in sustaining him.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 7th s., 8.

16. Subordinate Lodges have the right to remit fines and penalties which they may have imposed on any of its members, at the same or any subsequent meeting.—Wis. 2d s., 18.

20. When a Subordinate Lodge, not more than one year in arrears, surrenders its charter, and afterwards any of its members who were in good standing at the time of its surrender, desire to revive and go to work again, they may refer the case to the G. W. C. T. and G. W. S., who may, when satisfied, issue a new charter without the usual fee.—III. 1858.

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**Miscellaneous.**

1. The R. W. G. Templar, while presiding, should be addressed simply as Worthy Templar.—R. W. G. L., 1st s., 300.

2. Any member hereafter publishing and selling any cards, odes, or private work of this Order, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be liable to expulsion; and any Lodge purchasing such work may be punished by forfeiture of charter.—R. W. G. L., 2d s., 322.

3. Grand Lodges are hereby enjoined to purchase no supplies except from the R. W. G. Lodge, through its R. W. G. Secretary, and that Subordinate Lodges be required to obtain from their respective G. W. Secretaries of their Grand Lodges, such supplies as they may need from time to time.

The word "Supplies" shall be construed to mean Charters, Rituals, Degree Books, Odes now in use, Officer's Cards, Clearance, and Visiting Cards.

The R. W. G. S. is required to report at each annual session of the R. W. G. L. those Grand Lodges who refuse to comply with these requirements.—R. W. G. L., 8th s., 18.

4. An Ancient Good Templar, is one whose Lodge has failed. and left him without membership or a clearance card.



6. When a proposition to amend the Constitution is proposed and published, such proposed amendment cannot be altered or amended at the subsequent session, when it comes up for final action, but the vote must be had upon the amendment precisely as proposed at the previous session.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, *Ibid* 31.\*

7. A convention having been held, composed of temperance reformers of all descriptions—a mass temperance convention—at which a finance committee was appointed, which committee proceeded to assess the several Lodges of Good Templars in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio—can even the Lodge itself allow its funds to be disposed of in such a manner and upon such authority?—Question by Dr. G. B. RODGERS.

Decided, “that mass temperance associations are no part of our organization, and hence any assessment from such conventions or associations are not binding upon Subordinate Lodges of Good Templars, even though such Lodges may have members belonging to such conventions, or may even have elected delegates to attend and participate in them; but Lodges may vote to appropriate money for such a purpose, not being prohibited in their own Constitution or By-laws; not in answer to any assessment made by such an authority, but as a gift of so much money for the purposes of such associations.”—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 6th s., 10.

8. The Constitution of a Grand Lodge must at once, upon its adoption, be forwarded to the R. W. Grand Lodge for its approval, and unless it receive such approval, (or if, during the recess of the R. W. G. Lodge, the approval of the R. W. G. Tem-

**Order.** The quarterly or term pass-word and explanation is a part of our unwritten work, and it is the same, and used simultaneously, throughout the wide extent of our Order. Now, if Massachusetts can have her terms commence a month earlier, other Grand Lodges can have theirs commence a month or two months' later, and in a short time no two Grand Lodges will have the same terms, and, as a necessary consequence, there would be no such thing as a uniform quarterly term-pass-word in use in the Order. Thus, it being impossible for Grand Lodges to make any change in the regular quarterly terms of our Order, in my opinion it is extremely impolitic, and would result in a very great inconvenience, to increase the terms of office from three to six months, or to any longer period. The terms of office and the terms of the Lodge should be uniform, to preserve order and beauty in our workings.—*Ibid.*

10. When *consent* is referred to in our work, it implies unanimous consent.—Ill. 7th s., 32.

11. Matter passes *officially* from the Lodge when the person is notified.—Ill. 6th s., 26.

12. It is not necessary for a motion to bring any particular matter before the Lodge, when working under the "Good of the Order," provided the matter mentioned is for the "Good of the Order," and the Chair is to judge, subject to the action of the Lodge, if any member chooses to appeal.—Wis. 7th s., 29.

13. Ques.—Is a motion other than to adjourn, in order under the head of "Good of the Order?"

Ans.—Yes.—Iowa, 9th s., 23.

14. Ques.—If the W. S. of a Lodge resigns, does the assistant fill the office until the close of the term, or should a new election be held to fill the vacancy?

Ans.—A new election should at once be held. The assistant acts only during a temporary absence of his principal. The Constitution says he shall act under the *direction of the W. S.*, who is responsible for his acts.—G. T., vol. 6, 42.

15. The Supporters and Deputy Marshal and Assistant

Secretary, appointed at the beginning of a term, and installed, may hold such office during the term, even though the Chair of the appointing power be vacated, and others be elected in their stead.—G. W. C. T. GUILFORD, Ill. 9th s., 10.

16. The *retiring* officers should sign returns to the Grand Lodge.—Ibid, vol. 7, 10.

17. All matters coming before the R. W. Grand Lodge in the shape of memorials and appeals, must be presented through the R. W. G. Secretary, so that he may be prepared to give all information which may be in his possession relative to such papers.—R. W. G. L. 6th s., 37.

18. In case of a "*called*" special meeting, the W. S. being absent, the W. A. S. should sign the call.—Ind. 5th s., 33.

19. Officers, in the discharge of their duties, are required to make the usual salutation on entering and retiring.—Ill. 1855.

20. So far as relates to officers on *retiring* on duty, this decision is erroneous. The object of salutation on retiring, is to avoid confusion, and that members may be assured it is in order for them to retire, and certainly there is no necessity or propriety in making the salutation to an inferior officer, which is equivalent to asking if in order to retire, when *ordered to go out* on duty by the *presiding* officer. But as such officers *enter* on the same footing as private members, the salutation should be given on entering.—R. W. G. T. CHASE, 1863.

21. An officer who is absent during the opening of a Lodge, cannot claim his seat as an officer, as a *right*, but may take it by the courtesy of the person in the Chair, and the presiding officer.—Mich. 8th s., 15.

the Chair reversed upon the ground that the first motion *was* out of order. An appeal was taken from this action to Grand Lodge, and the action of the Lodge reversed, and appeal sustained.—Iowa, 8th s., 36.

23. A member of our Order has a right to sue another member at law, without first warning him of the fact, as the laws of the Order do not deprive its members from collecting debts of one another, by due course of law; yet members should be charitable to each other, and be guided by the Golden Rule. It would be well to give notice of the fact, though no law compels such notice.—Ind. 7th s., 8.

24. The Sick Committee cannot call on a suspended member to sit up with a sick member who is in good standing, nor can they compel a member in good standing to sit up with a suspended member when sick. A suspended member is cut off from all privileges of the Lodge, both at its meetings and from that care and attention imposed upon us by the laws of the Order, in case of sickness.—Ind. 7th s., 12.

25. Ques.—The W. S. of a Lodge omits in his minutes a resolution or a vote of the Lodge. At the next meeting, the minutes are read and approved, and the omission is not noticed. Is the action of the Lodge still in force, or does the neglect of the Lodge to correct the minutes work a repeal of the action?

Ans.—The action of the Lodge is *not* repealed by such neglect. If the vote of the Lodge is right and proper, it is in force until rescinded by a formal vote, or annulled by a higher judicatory. The record is only preserved evidence of the fact that such action has been had. A motion to correct the minutes, when there was an omission, would be in order at a subsequent meeting. Suppose that several candidates were initiated, and the W. S. was to omit one name or that several

**Ceremony for the Dedication of a Hall.**

[At the hour appointed, the officers and members shall assemble, clothed in the Regalia of the Order; the officers occupying the stations of their respective offices. The W. C. T.\* of the Lodge shall preside, but the services of dedication may be under the direction of the G. W. C. T., or a Deputy, if present, who may occupy the seat of the P. W. C. T. for the occasion. The altar shall be placed in the centre of the Hall, with an open Bible resting upon it, and a small table shall stand near the altar, on the side towards the station of the W. V. T., containing a pitcher of water, and goblets.]

[The meeting will be called to order by the W. C. T., who will read the following as the

**OPENING ODE.**

BY KATE F. LEE.

[Air "*Bonny Doon*."]

In Thy great name, O God of Love,

We gladly gather here to-night;

Send down Thy blessings from above,

To aid us as we act aright.

O may this temple ever be

Sacred to Temp'rance — holy cause;

And may we here in harmony

For aye sustain our cherished laws.

[During the singing of the Ode, the officers and members will gather around the altar in the following order, viz:—The G. W. C. T., W. C. T., W. V. T., and Chaplain will approach from their stations and take a position on each of the four sides; the remaining officers will form a circle outside of them, and the members will form another circle outside, joining hands. If a large number should be present, rendering it impracticable to form one circle, the members may form themselves into two or more circles.]

[At the conclusion of the singing and the formation of the circles, the Chaplain shall commence the service by reading a short selection from the scriptures, appropriate to the occasion.]

**G. W. C. T. BROTHERS AND SISTERS,**—We have assembled here on this occasion to sacredly dedicate this place to the cause of Total Abstinence. The ceremonies which we are called upon to perform are sanctioned as sacred customs among the time-honored usages of the past. The sanctuaries of Religion, of Patriotism and of Learning, have ever been dedicated with solemn and impressive rites to the purposes of their erection, and we, associated to promote one of the noblest enterprises of humanity, and united by mystic ties in fraternal bonds, claim that our sanctuaries should be consecrated to the noble objects of our mission, with songs of vocal melody and the prayers and blessings of the good and true.

**BROTHERS AND SISTERS,**—Here within these walls we raise our sacred altar and consecrate it to the glorious purposes of our noble Institution; here may FAITH inspire confidence in the eternal principles of truth and justice; here may HOPE

146 CEREMONY FOR DEDICATION OF HALL.

cataract ; His gentle Love in the melodious murmurs of the mountain stream, and His Glory in the radiant beauty of the over-arching rainbow ; thy glorious manifestations throughout the wide domain of Nature teach us the holiest lessons of duty to ourselves, to our race, and to our Creator. [*Presents the goblet to the G. W. C. T.*]

**G. W. C. T.** [*Holding the goblet in his hand.*] Here, then, in the name of the INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS, with this beautiful symbol of spotless purity, do I now dedicate this place to the sacred purposes of our Institution ; [*sprinkles upon the floor ;*] and may the angels of FAITH, HOPE and CHARITY here plead the story of their mission until our gleaming banners shall proclaim to a ransomed world, the noble triumphs of our cause.

PRAYER BY THE W. C.

Creator of the Universe and all its glories : we approach Thee on this occasion with joyful hearts and songs of praise, to beseech Thy continued blessings on this crusade against the withering and blasting curse of intemperance. Grant, O Lord, that this Order may become a mighty instrument in Thy hands for the accomplishment of this great enterprise. May these ceremonies and the exalted truths which they teach, leave a lasting impression on the minds of all ; and may the recollection of this scene be sanctified in their memories, as the hour when a noble temple was consecrated as a sacred shelter for the altars of FAITH, HOPE and CHARITY. May the lessons which they shall teach in this sanctuary kindle the fires of a lofty inspiration and zeal that shall

Here may the star of Temp'rance beam  
A light along our way,  
And all our hearts united seem,  
In Faith, Hope, Charity.

From bondage to King Alcohol  
May all our band be free,  
And every heart beat, in this hall,  
For Faith, Hope, Charity.

May peace her white wings fold above  
The band that oft may be  
Here gathered in the bonds of love—  
Of Faith, Hope, Charity.

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### Funeral Ceremony.

On receiving notice of the death of a member, the W. C. T. will direct the W. S. to call a special meeting of the Lodge to attend and bury the deceased. At the designated hour, the W. C. T. will call to order, and open in the subordinate degree.

The W. M. and his assistant, or two brothers appointed by the W. C. T., will then form the procession in the following order:

1. Marshal and Assistant, with wands trimmed with black crape.
2. Private and Degree Members.
3. W. O. G. and W. I. G.
4. W. S. and Assistant.
5. W. F. S. and W. T.
6. W. V. T. and W. Chap.
7. W. C. T. and his Supporters.
8. P. W. C. T. in order of Seniority.
9. Members of sister Lodges.

Upon reaching the place selected for the starting of the procession, the members take position in advance of the re-



mains, and precede it to the place of interment—members open to the right and left, brothers uncovered with the hat in the left hand, allowing the corpse, mourners, &c., to pass through. The members will then re-form in reverse order and close the procession.

When such religious service has been performed as the friends of the deceased may have chosen, the members uncovered will form one or more circles around the grave, joining the right hands of each. The W. Chaplain will then deliver the following address:—

*[After arriving at the Grave.]*

We are assembled on this mournful occasion to render the last offices which the living may minister to the dead.

The scene before us admonishes us of that great truth too little heeded, "Man is born to die." The coffin, the grave, the sepulchre, speak to us in language that cannot be misunderstood, however unheeded it may be, of man's latter end. Childhood and youth in its harmlessness and comparative innocence, maturity with its wonted vigor and pride of strength, are not more exempt than decrepit and tottering age from the fixed law of being which declares that "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return."

This solemn truth is inscribed in the great volume of Nature upon its every page. The beautiful and the sublime, which the handiwork of the Creator displays on every side, fearfully associate with the unerring certainty of the end of all things, amid the vividness of the moral which they are ever suggesting to the contemplative mind.

Day after day we are called upon to follow our fellow-

echo these tones of solemn warning, in turn will be chilled in the cold and cheerless house of the dead, and in the providence of God none may escape. Let us then so far improve this solemn lesson as to be prepared for that change that leads to life eternal. To the bereaved ones who have, by this dispensation, been bereft of a *husband, father and friend*, the language of the Savior conveys hope and consolation in the hour of mourning. He shall live again. To the Order of Good Templars here assembled, be firm in the practice of the principles of our Order, that our memory may be cherished beyond the grave.

At the close of the address, the W. Chaplain will offer the following

#### PRAYER:

GREAT SOVEREIGN of the Universe! in the dispensation of Thine unerring providence, we are called to visit this resting-place of the dead. We are about to deposit, to remain till the morning of the resurrection, all that is mortal of our beloved and lamented *brother* and associate. We invoke thy special blessing upon surviving relations and friends. Impress, we pray thee, upon the members of the Order, the necessity of "laboring while it is day," and in lives of usefulness and piety, await the summons which will call us from earth. And finally, we ask thee to prosper and bless our beloved Order throughout the world, and the glory shall be thine forever.—Amen.

After the prayer, the procession will then form in the same order and return to their hall.

**Forms.**

A member in good standing, of a Subordinate Lodge, at the time it surrenders or forfeits its charter, is entitled to a card or certificate from the Grand Lodge, and the following is hereby declared to be a proper form of the same :

**INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.**

*Grand Lodge of ———, to whom it may concern :*

WHEREAS, ——— Lodge, No. —, located in ———, under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, hath ——— its charter ; of which Lodge ———, whose signature appears in the margin, in — own hand writing, was a member in good standing at the time of dissolution, as appears from the recommendation of the D. G. W. C. T. for said Lodge :— Know ye, that in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of said Grand Lodge, and the usages of our Order ; we have granted the said ——— this certificate, and recommend — to the due regard of all members of this Order.

(L. S.)      WITNESS the hand of our G. W. Secretary, and the  
Seal of our Grand Lodge, this — day of —, 18—.

—

**FORM OF CREDENTIAL OF REPRESENTATIVE.**

——— Lodge, No. —, I. O. of G. T. of ———

*To the Officers and Members of Grand Lodge :*

.....

## CREDENTIAL OF P. W. C. T. OR W. C. T.

\_\_\_\_\_ Lodge, No. —, I. O. of G. T. of \_\_\_\_\_

*To the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge:*

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ is a P. W. C. T. in good standing in this Lodge. [Or, W. C. T. of this Lodge.]

[SEAL.]

Dated, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ W. C. T.  
\_\_\_\_\_ W. S.

In case the Credential is for the W. C. T., the W. V. T. should sign it.

## CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION OF LODGE DEPUTY.

\_\_\_\_\_ Lodge, No. —, I. O. of G. T. of \_\_\_\_\_

*To G. W. C. T. of Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania:*

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has been duly elected Lodge Deputy G. W. C. T. of this Lodge.

[SEAL.]

Dated, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ W. C. T.  
\_\_\_\_\_ W. S.

## CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION TO THE DEGREES.

\_\_\_\_\_ Lodge, No. —, I. O. of G. T. of \_\_\_\_\_

That certifies that \_\_\_\_\_ has applied and paid for the degree of \_\_\_\_\_, and is entitled to receive the same.

[SEAL.]

Dated, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ W. C. T.  
\_\_\_\_\_ W. S.

## CERTIFICATE OF W. F. S. TO PAYMENT OF DUES.

——— LODGE, No. —, I. O. of G. T. of ———

This certifies that ——— has paid all dues and charges against ——— up to ———

[SEAL.] ——— W. F. S.  
Dated, ———

## FORM OF CHARGE.

To ——— LODGE, No. —, I. O. of G. T. of ———

I charge Brother [or Sister] ——— with having violated Article — of our Constitution [or By-Laws, or his or her Obligation,] [give time when and place where.] I pray that a Committee of Investigation may be appointed.

Signed by a member of the Lodge.  
Dated, ———

## FORM OF NOTIFICATION.

——— LODGE, No. —, I. O. of G. T. of ———

To ———

You are hereby notified to appear before the undersigned Committee at [name the place of meeting] on the — day of —, at — o'clock, [A. M.] and answer to the charge annexed to this summons. In case you fail to appear, you will be reported to the Lodge as guilty of contempt, and will incur expulsion therefrom, unless you can render a satisfactory excuse.

Signed by the Committee or the Chairman.  
Dated, ———

[If the length and manner of notice is not otherwise provided for in the By-Laws of the Lodge, the notice of charge

should be served personally on the accused at least four days previous to trial, if they can be found, if not, notice may be served by leaving it at the Post Office, or at his last place of residence, ten days at least before the day of hearing. A notice should also be sent to the accuser, of the time and place of hearing, and to produce his or her evidence to sustain the charge.]

[The parties to a charge being the Lodge and the accused, the member preferring a charge is a competent witness.]

### FORM OF NOTIFICATION TO A WITNESS.

——— LODGE, No. —, I. O. of G. T. of ———

To ——— ———

You are hereby notified, [or requested, to a person not a member of the Order,] to meet the undersigned Committee at [name place] on the — day of —, at — o'clock [A. M. or P. M., as the case may be,] to testify what you know concerning the charge against ———, a member of ——— Lodge No. —, I. O. of G. T. of ———

Signed by the Committee or by the Chairman.

Dated, ——— ———

### FORM FOR COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

——— LODGE No. — I. O. of G. T., of ———

To the W. C. T., Officers and Members :

Your Committee, appointed to investigate the charges preferred against brother A—— B——, having duly notified the accused of the time and place of meeting, and having met at ———, on the — day of ———, and having examined the parties, their proofs and witnesses, the accused being present, (or in default, as the case may be,) do, after careful deliberation, report the following resolutions, to wit :

*Resolved*, that we find brother A—— B—— *guilty* [or not guilty, as the case may be] of the charge of violating Art. — of our Constitution, as preferred against him.

[If more than one charge, give a second and third resolution, as the number of charges may be.]

*Resolved*, that brother A—— B—— be expelled, [or fined; reprimanded or suspended, as the case may be. If fine is recommended, the committee should recommend some amount, or if suspension, some time.]

Fraternally submitted,

} Committee.

Dated, ———

[To this Report, the Committee are always required to append a record of all its proceedings, with the evidence taken before them; and the report should lie over until the next stated meeting after such report is made, and notice be again served on the accused, whether he was present before the Committee or not, as follows:]

### FORM OF SECOND NOTIFICATION.

——— Lodge, No. —, I. O. of G. T. of ———

To ———

You are hereby notified, that the Committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against you, have made report to the Lodge, as follows:

[Here give the Committee's report.]

and that said report will be acted upon, and the charge against you finally disposed of, at the next stated meeting of this Lodge, on ———, the — day of ———, at — o'clock P. M., at which time you can attend, if you think proper.

————— W. C. T.  
————— W. S.

[SEAL]  
Dated, ———

[Two days' personal, or five days' notice by mail, should be given of the above.]

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## NOTICE OF APPEAL.

*To the W. C. T., Officers and Members of ——— Lodge No.  
—, I. O. of G. T. of ———*

You are hereby notified that I appeal from the decision of this Lodge, expelling, [or as the case may be,] me from the Order, to the D. G. W. C. T. of this District.

A ——— B ———

Dated, ——— ———

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[In Subordinate Lodges, under the direct jurisdiction of the R. W. G. Lodge, and all other Lodges where no time is specified in the Grand or Subordinate Constitutions of such Lodges, this notice should be served on the W. S. of such Lodge, within thirty days from the time such decision is rendered, together with the appellant's ground of appeal and argument, if he make any. Within fifteen days from the service of such notice, the W. S. will send to the Deputy G. W. C. T., under seal, a certified copy of the minutes, evidence, charges, argument of appellant and appellee, and all matters pertaining to the appeal.]

[In a Subordinate Lodge, under the direct jurisdiction of R. W. G. Lodge, the appeal is to R. W. G. Templar, instead of D. D. G. W. C. T.]



## FORM OF PROPOSITION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

MEMBERS OF LODGE No. — I. O. of G. T. I recommend —  
 — a resident of —, as worthy to become a member  
 of this Lodge. — has read our Constitution and By-  
 Laws, and is in all respects qualified for membership accord-

*The Committee report — favorably.*

ing to the Laws and  
 Rules adopted by this  
 Lodge.

} Committee.

Dated, — —

## FORM OF ORDER ON W. T.

No. — — — — — 18—

## INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

M. — — — —  
 Worthy Treasurer of — — — — Lodge, No. —, of — —  
 Pay to — — — — or order  $\frac{\quad}{100}$  dollars, it being for — — — —,  
 as voted by the Lodge.

\$ — — — —

— — — — W. C. T..  
 — — — — W. S.

## BOND OF W. TREASURER.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, — — — —, and  
 — — — —, of — — — —, county of — — — —, State of — — — —, are held  
 and firmly bound unto — — — —, W. C. T. of — — — — Lodge,  
 No. —, located in — — — —, and — — — —, W. V. T. of the same  
 Lodge, in trust for said Lodge, in the penal sum of — — — — dol-  
 lars, good and lawful money of the United States, to be paid to  
 the said — — — —, and — — — —, their heirs, executors, admin-  
 istrators and assigns, in trust, as aforesaid; to which pay-  
 ment well and truly to be made, we do bind ourselves, our

heirs, executors and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this — day of —, A. D., 18—.

THE CONDITION OF THIS OBLIGATION is that, Whereas, the said — has been duly elected Worthy Treasurer of said Lodge, for the quarter commencing on the first day of —, A. D., 18—; now if the said — shall well and faithfully perform the duties of said office, pay all orders legally drawn on — when in funds, and at the end of — term account for, and pay over to — successor in office, all moneys that may have come into — hands, then this obligation to be void, else to remain in full force.

WITNESS our hands and seals, the day and year aforesaid.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED, }  
IN PRESENCE OF

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
[L. S.]  
[L. S.]


[The above can be altered so as to answer for a G. W. Secretary or G. W. Treasurer, or the R. W. G. Secretary or R. W. G. Treasurer.]

### FORM OF APPLICATION FOR A CHARTER.

The undersigned, inhabitants of —, County of —, State of —, believing the Independent Order of Good Templars well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition the Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars of —, to grant them a Charter to open a new Lodge, to be called — Lodge, No. —, of the I. O. of G. T., to be located in —, County of —, State of —, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the Rules and usages of the Grand Lodge.

Enclosed is the Fee for Charter, Books, Cards, &c., \$—.

 [Applications to open new Lodges should be signed by at least ten persons, in good standing in the community, and sent to the G. W. G. T.].

# **CERTIFICATE OF DEDICATION.**

## **FAITH, HOPE AND CHARITY.**

This certifies, that on this — day of —, A D., 18—, this Hall, erected by — Lodge No. — of the Independent Order of Good Templars, of the State of —, was dedicated and set apart by the G. W. C. T., for the purposes of temperance, and for the dissemination of the principles of Faith, Hope and Charity.

Witness our hands, and the seal of the Grand Lodge, this — day of —, A. D., 18—.

— G. W. C. T.

Attest,

— G. W. S.

Of course, no particular form is necessary in reports of officers, but as it is very requisite that financial officers should make such as will enable the Finance Committee and members, at a glance, to learn the financial condition of the Lodge, I give supposed reports of W. T. and W. F. S., of Great Bend Lodge, for one quarter, as a guide only to those unskilled in such matters.

## **REPORT OF W. TREASURER.**

To the W. C. T., officers and members of Great Bend Lodge, No. 4, I. O. of G. T. of Pa.:

Your W. Treasurer, for the quarter ending January 31, 1864, would make report, as follows, to wit:

Dr. To amount in Treasury, close of last quarter, \$12.50

“ “ received from W. F. S. 17.55

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\$30.05

## REPORT OF W. F. SECRETARY.

To the W. C. T., officers and members of Great Bend Lodge,  
No. 4, I. O. of G. T., of Pa.:

Your W. F. S., for the quarter ending January 31, 1864,  
would make the following report, to wit:

Amount received for	Initiations,	\$5,50
"	Dues,	7,80
"	Degrees,	4,50
"	Fines,	25

Total receipts for quarter, \$17,55

For which I hold the receipts of the W. Treasurer.

Submitted in F., H. & C.

EDWARD P. WARNER, W. F. S.

Great Bend, Feb. 1, 1864.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Each lodge can adopt its own order of business; the following is a good one for Subordinate Lodges.

1. Opening the Lodge.
2. Calling roll of officers.
3. Reading minutes.
4. Reports on candidates.
5. Balloting on candidates.
6. Initiation of candidates.
7. Reception of Communications.
8. Has any member a friend to propose for membership in the Order?
9. Collecting dues.
10. Are any of the members sick?
11. Has any member violated the Pledge or Obligation
12. Reports of Committees and Officers.
13. Unfinished Business.
14. Calling list of officers absent from last meeting.
15. New Business.
16. Applications for Degrees.
17. Has any member anything to offer for the good of the Order.
18. Receipts of the evening.

# SUPPLEMENT.

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## Violation of Pledge.

1. Use of alcoholic mixtures as a medicine, and at the Holy Eucharist; discountenanced.—Iowa, 10th s., 28.

2. WHEREAS, there have lately come into public notice, various nostrums, in the shape of bitters, tonics, &c., which contain a large proportion of alcoholic liquor, and the tendency of which is to lead to the formation of appetites for strong drink, because of a want of knowledge of their real character: therefore,

*Resolved*, That it is strictly enjoined upon all Good Templars under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, that they refrain from the use thereof, in all cases, unless prescribed by a physician, who is well known for sound judgment, and is of strictly temperate habits.—Pa. 10th s., 25.

3. Playing billiards in a rum shop, a violation of pledge.—Wis. 8th s., 7. Temple Visitor, O., No. 9.

4. If a drayman, Good Templar, acting as agent, draws goods by the day, and casually takes a barrel of liquor in his load, he does *not* violate his obligation, but if he knowingly contracts as principal to cart liquor for liquor dealers, he does violate it.—Wis. 8th s., 8.

7. Keeping a Temperance saloon, not a violation of obligation; keeping a public card table is.—Mich. 9th s., 18.

8. Permitting our ballot to be seen, when voting for a candidate, is not a violation of any obligation.—Iowa, 10th s., 6.

9. But if a member informs a person, not a member of the Order, how he voted, he does violate his obligations.—Ibid 7.

10. An officer of the law, in discharge of his duty, levying on goods, of which whisky is a part, and selling the same, at an official sale, in gross, does not violate his obligation.—G. W. C. T. SPENCER, O., 10th s., 24.

11. Use of brandy or wine drops, or any confectionary or pastry covering alcohol in any of its forms, is a violation of our obligation.—Ill. 10th s., 42.

12. It is a violation of the principles of our Order to wear political badges in the Lodge room.—G. W. C. T. NICHOLS, Ill. 10th s., 11.

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### Charges.

1. The name of a member preferring a charge, may be kept secret from all but the W. C. T.—G. W. C. T. GILES, Wis. 8th s., 25.

2. When Committee of Investigation find the charges against an accused member sustained, the report should be acted upon at the regular meeting at which the accused is cited to appear, if not for good reasons postponed.—Mich. 9th s., 18.

3. A charge may be preferred against a Lodge Deputy; he is as much under jurisdiction of a Subordinate Lodge as any other member.—O. P., vol. 1, No. 1.

4. When the accuser declines to prosecute a charge before the Committee of Investigation, after having made the same, and the Committee had met on the case, the only course for the Committee to pursue, is to report the charge not sustained.—G. W. C. T. McWHINNIE. Can. vol. 17, 22.

5. If, upon a charge for divulging, the accused pleads (thoughtlessly) guilty, the Committee cannot report the charges not sustained.—O. 10th s., 18.

6. And a member cannot be permitted to withdraw under such circumstances, until he has been subjected to some prescribed penalty.—~~Id.~~

7. If a member persistently refuses to obey the commands of the W. C. T., making use of insolent language to him and other members, he may be suspended or expelled forthwith.—*Ibid.*

8. A charge, to be legal, must have a list of witnesses attached.—G. W. C. T. SPENCER, O. 10th s., 21.

9. A member, guilty of a crime, subjecting him to criminal prosecution, must have a charge preferred, and be regularly tried. The facts of a conviction in a Court of Justice, however, would be abundant evidence for a Committee to report the charge sustained.—*Ibid.* 23.

10. Mailing a notice to the accused's last known address, at least thirty days previous to the trial, is due notice of the trial.—Ill. 10th s., 36. (For form of notice, see pages 152 and 154.

### **Penalty and Results.**

1. A Lodge cannot admit a member suspended for non-payment of dues, upon payment of amount of initiation, even if the Lodge has adopted a rule for such purpose, if the dues amount to more than the initiation fee.—Wis. 8th. s., 6. (See p. 72, sec. 23.)

2. Members in arrears for dues one year and suspended, may be expelled by a vote of the Lodge, *without the appointment of a Committee and trial*, as provided in our Constitution.

This decision was given for following reasons: In Lodges of long standing, many members had been suspended for non-payment of dues and lost all interest in our cause, and

absented themselves from our Lodges. One, and in some cases two years had elapsed, and many of them had left the localities of the Lodges to which they belonged, and many of them bringing reproach upon the Order. Although suspended, they were subject to the discipline of our rules. Like the *dead wood* of the forest, it seemed necessary that they be trimmed out.—G. W. C. T. GILES, Wis., 8th s., 25.

3. When a member makes open confession of a violation of the pledge, and the Lodge refuses to suspend or expel, a fine may be imposed by a majority vote.—G. W. C. T. NICHOLS, Ill. 10th s., 10.

4. A Lodge forfeits its charter by persistently *refusing* to affix a penalty for violating the obligation.

5. But is not compelled to expel, but may affix a lighter penalty.—Ibid

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### Election of Candidates.

1. Q. A person is proposed for membership whose case is referred to a Committee, who report favorably; he is balloted for and rejected; the vote re-considered and referred back to the committee. The next evening a report is submitted, and he is balloted for and elected, and so notified. Next evening, the Committee send in a written communication saying they never have signed such a report; W. C. Templar declares the person elected. Is the decision of the W. C. T. correct?

A. No. A person cannot be legally elected on a fraudulent or forged report of an Investigating Committee.—Mass. 187.

5. If a member wishing to join by card is black-balled the card is not annulled, or its validity affected.—Wis. 8th s., 7.

2. It is an imperative duty of a W. C. T. to appoint a Committee of Investigation on the proposition of a person he deems of a doubtful character.—G. W. C. T. BRANDT, Iowa, 10th s., 8.



3. There is no law to compel members to give their reasons for casting black balls.—Ibid 9.

4. In Lodge No. 2, a ballot resulted in the rejection of the candidate. A motion to re-consider prevailed. Leave was asked and granted to withdraw the name. Deputy Bishop decided the action *legit*, which was sustained, by G. W. C. T. Downing.—Cal. 4th s., 13.

5. The election of a candidate is determined solely by the fact, that not more than *four* black balls be cast. Therefore if a legal quorum be present, (seven in Ohio,) a candidate would be elected, though *four* of the seven should black-ball the person.—G. W. C. T. SPENCER, O. 10th s., 23.

### Initiation of Candidates.

1. A member of a Lodge, which has ceased to work or gone down, can join another Lodge, as an Ancient Good Templar, the same as by card, without being re-initiated; and if he is a third degree member, he also becomes a member of the Degree Lodge, by signing the Constitution of Degree Lodge.—Ibid 8.

He must furnish the best evidence in his power, and satisfactory to the Lodge, that he was a member in good standing of such Lodge, when it ceased to exist. (See p. 92, sec. 23.)

2. Lodges have no right to initiate the same evening, without a request of two thirds of the members present asking, and the D. G. W. C. T. granting a dispensation for that purpose.—Iowa, 10th. s., 33. (See sec. 22, p.88.)

3. And it is always necessary to take a vote of the Lodge.—Mich. 9th s., 8.

Whether this is a constitutional provision in Iowa or not, we are not aware, but in all cases of initiation on same evening, *at least* two thirds of the members present should request a dispensation for that purpose.

### Election of Officers.

1. All elective officers must be chosen by written or printed ballots, but the Lodge can by a *unanimous* vote instruct the W. M. to cast one ballot for the Lodge.—G. W. C. T. BRANDT, Iowa, 10th s., 8.

2. A Lodge can ballot for as many Representatives at one time as it is entitled to in Grand Lodge.—Ibid 9.

3. Lodge No. 9, nominated three brothers for W. C. T. One declined on the night of election. That brother was again nominated, and in his absence from the Lodge a ballot was had. Before the ballots were counted, he entered and again positively declined. He was found to have received a majority, and declared legally elected by the W. C. T., and the Deputy sustained it. On appeal, the decision was reversed by G. W. C. T. Downing.—Cal. 4th s., 12.

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### Installation of Officers.

1. The old officers always hold over until their successors are chosen and installed.—Iowa, 10th s., 7.

Iowa has decided (10th s., 7,) that if elective officers are not all present on the regular night for installation, those absent can be legally installed at some future meeting, and that appointed officers can be selected from among members that are *absent*, in direct conflict with the Michigan decision, (p. 97, sec. 7,) given in this work. The Iowa decision, in our opinion, is incorrect, for a two-fold reason.

1st. Our Ritual Ceremony contemplates that *all* the officers shall be installed at the same time, and that the appointed officers shall all take their places as soon as appointed, when the Deputy pro-

nounces the Lodge regularly organized and all parts of the government complete.

2d. It is a very bad precedent that members can be chosen and come in any time during the term, to assume the duties of their office; such doctrine, generally established, would result in this: that not one Lodge in ten would have all their offices filled at the Installation. This would cause constant confusion in the workings of the Lodge, delay in returns to Grand Lodge, and procrastination and lukewarmness, on the part of the officers. An elective officer necessarily absent at time of installation, or some member desirable to fill an appointed office, had better waive their privilege in favor of a less competent member, and save intact this wholesome rule, so generally observed in our Lodges. Of course, when a considerable number of officers elect are unavoidably absent, prudential reasons should induce the Lodge to postpone the installation, or there might be sufficient reason in the absence of one to warrant it; but if it is thought best to go into the installation, all vacancies should be supplied by a new election.

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### Deputies.

3. A Lodge Deputy has no right to arrest a charter of a Lodge, but should at once report any irregularity to the G. W. C. T., and await his orders.—G. W. C. T. NICHOLS, Ill. 10th s., 10.

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### W. C. Templars.

1. A W. C. T. recommended to G. W. C. T. for Deputy, cannot continue to serve his Lodge as W. C. T. and also Deputy for balance of quarter.—Iowa, 10th s., 37.

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### Cards.

1. A member admitted by card, should be introduced by the W. M. passing the W. I. G. and P. W. C. T. with the ordinary ceremonies of other members. The W. C. T. then introduces him to a standing Lodge, and in their behalf, extends to him their welcome. After the Lodge is seated, he signs the Constitution, is properly clothed in regalia, invested with the P. W., and conducted to a seat. If, during the holding of such card, he has violated the pledge, he should be re-obligated by the W. C. T. before signing the Constitution.—G. W. C. T. DOWNING, Cal. 4th s., 9.

2. There is *no* difference in our blanks used for travelling and clearance cards; they are only filled out differently.—O. P., vol. 1, 10.

3. Depositing a card in a post-office, by request of the member to whom it is granted, constitutes a legal delivery of same.—Iowa, 10th s., 7.

4. Clearance cards should be filled up so as to show the *rank* to which the member has attained.—Can. vol. 17, 57.

5. A Lodge has no right to refuse a card of clearance to any applicant, unless a charge is, or about to be, preferred.—G. W. C. T. SPENCER, O. 10th s., 21.

### Withdrawals.

1. A member cannot resign his membership verbally by proxy.—Cal. 4th s., 41.

2. "W. C. T., brothers and sisters, I denounce all connection with the I. O. G. T.," held to be a sufficient resignation from the order on appeal.—Iowa, 10th s., 22.

3. It is not necessary for a member to *resign* his office in the Order for the purpose of becoming a charter member in a new Lodge; but he can do so by taking a clearance card from his Lodge, and depositing it in the new.—Iowa, 10th s., 88. (See p. 112, sec. 10.)

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### Pass-Words.

1. The travelling pass-word expires with the year for which given. The new pass-word can be obtained by the travelling brother, of any W. C. T., under the written direction of the W. C. T. and the seal of the Lodge to which the brother belongs.—Mass. 187.

2. The T. P. W. is changed on the first day of August, each year.—O. P., vol. 1, 10.

3. A member cannot be admitted to the Lodge room on the pass-word of a previous quarter, at a meeting of the Lodge subsequent to the installation of officers, when the Lodge opened and was working under the pass-word of the new quarter.—Mass. 187.

G. W. C. T. Downing, of California, (4th s., 12,) has decided that a W. C. T. may give the Q. P. W. to a *visiting* member, if such member is *vouched* for by the Deputy or other Grand officer. This is erroneous, and in conflict with sec. 8, p. 119. The Q. P. W. can only be given by a W. C. T. to members of his own Lodge, or a member of another Lodge, upon the request of the Lodge to which such member belongs, or certificate of the W. C. T. or W. F. S. of his own Lodge, showing that he is entitled to receive it. Contrary to our rule, as given in sec. 14, p. 119, and *ex gratia*, we allow *visiting* members to sit in the Lodge, without the Q. P. W., upon complying with, or being *vouched* for, as provided in Art. 11, p. 21.

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### Fees and Dues.

1. A Lodge may, previous to the initiation of a candidate, draw a warrant on the treasury, in his favor, for amount of initiation fee, and said warrant shall be received as cash, and placed on the books to the credit of the candidate.—Cal. 4th s., 49.

2. A Lodge may remit dues of members in California.—Cal. 4th s., 49.

3. A member joining a Lodge by card, during the quarter for which he is legally in possession of the P. W., would not be chargeable with dues, until the commencement of the next quarter; but after that time would be, though his dues might have been paid for a longer time in the Lodge granting the card.—G. W. C. T. NICHOLS, Ill. 10th s., 11. (See p. 123, sec. 12.)

### Degrees.

1. *All* the business of Subordinate Lodges must be done in the initiatory degree.—R. W. G. L., 9th s., 33.

2. While working in the Degrees, it is the duty of the W. D. V. T. to correct the W. D. T. when he is in error, in our unwritten work.—Iowa, 10th s., 7.

3. A member, having been balloted for, and elected in his own Degree Lodge, can receive the Degrees in a sister Lodge, at the request of the Degree Lodge in which he has been elected.—Mass. 187.

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### Regalia.

1. A G. W. C. T. or W. C. T. has no right to permit a member to sit in his Lodge with any other regalia (in whole or part) than that prescribed by R. W. G. Lodge. The penalty for non-performance of duty in this respect, is, he is liable to charge and such punishment, if convicted, as the Lodge directs.—Mass. 187.

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### Adjournment.

1. If a Lodge adjourn, while open upon a certain order of business, and such business was not finished, when the Lodge again meets, such business under consideration when the Lodge closed, properly comes up under the head of unfinished business.—O. P., vol. 1, No. 8.

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### Journal.

1. The minutes of a Lodge cannot be *erased* or *amended* after being approved by the Lodge, but the subject matter may be changed by motion or resolution, and entered upon the minutes of the meeting making such amendment.—G. W. C. T. DOWNING, Cal. 4th s., 12. (See page 27.)

**Miscellaneous.**

1. Children ~~under~~ three years of age may be admitted to visit sessions of a Lodge.—Cal. 4th s., 57.

2. After an order of business has been called and declared closed by the W. C. T., and another order taken up, the former order can be again called, without a vote of the Lodge, if there are no objections; if there are, a vote must be taken.—Wis. 8th s., 7.

3. It is in order to transact business, under the head of "Good of the Order."—Mich. 9th s., 19.

4. If business is referred to a Finance Committee on the night of installation, which is not finished at that meeting, said Committee cannot act after the new Committee of Finance is appointed.—Ibid.

5. The W. C. T. may excuse a Committee appointed by himself, on their declining to serve, if there is no objection on the part of the Lodge. It is virtually the Lodge which appoints or excuses.—O. P., vol. 1, No. 1.

6. When a Lodge resolves itself into a COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE, no officer is displaced but W. C. T.; all others retain their position and perform the duties of their respective offices.—Iowa, 10th s., 7.

7. If a Lodge is incorporated, a W. Treasurer's bond must have a U. S. Revenue stamp on it; if not, it is unnecessary, as the bond in such a case has no legal import.—Temple Visitor, Ohio, No. 9.

What, then, is the use of taking bonds? If the form given in this work is followed, such bond will have a legal import—can be enforced, and hence should have a Revenue stamp on it. (See form, p. 156.)

8. Any Temple giving its sanction to dancing parties in connection with the Temple, shall forfeit its charter.—Can. vol. 17, 38.



9. The W. C. T. and W. F. S. cannot be members of the Financial Committee.—G. W. C. T. McWHINNIE, Can. vol. 17, 22.

10. A former member of "Hilliard Temple," which had become extinct, so that he had no clearance card, subsequently became a member of Glen Forest Temple by initiation. Held that as he had applied for no card from the G. W. Secretary, or given any evidence of his having been a member in good standing, and joined by initiation, he had *lost all honors*, and was placed in the position of a new member. Hence he was not eligible as W. C. T., until he had served a regular term in a subordinate office, and not entitled to a seat in the Degree Temple until initiated in the Degrees.—G. W. C. T. SPENCER, O. 10th s., 24.

## SUPPLEMENT—1864-5.

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### Violation of the Pledge.

1. The use of unfermented apple juice, as a beverage, is a violation of our pledge; but its use for the purpose commonly known as apple butter, is not a violation.—Can. vol. 19, 30. Also 41.

2. The use of Metheglin as a beverage, is a violation of our obligation.—Iowa, 11th s., 29.

3. Buying, selling or using as a beverage any Plantation, Hostetter, Roback, or other intoxicating bitters, is a violation of a Good Templar's pledge.—Ind. 10th s., 14.

4. The selling of grain, *knowing* that it is to be used for purposes of distillation, is a violation of the obligation of our Order.—R. W. G. L., 10 s., 58.

5. It is not a violation of the obligation of our Order for Good Templars to sell grain in a general market.—Ill. 11th s., 39.

6. It is *not* a violation of the Good Templar's pledge to purchase liquor, in order to get some hold on the dealer in the article, for the purpose of making him take out a government license, *provided* the liquor so purchased is not used as a beverage.—Ind. 10th s., 7.

7. Ques. What should be done with a brother who is in the habit of spending much of his time in and about saloons, smoking and conversing with those who are intoxicated, and in the habit of getting drunk, the brother not laboring for the reformation of the inebriate?

Ans. He is guilty of conduct unworthy a good Templar, and should be dealt with accordingly.—Ind. 10th s., 20.

8. The *habitual* use of opium should be made a violation of the pledge, for it is one of the very worst habits that can afflict humanity. Bad as the use of liquor and narcotics is, the use of opium must be set down as one to be more than mildly condemned, upon all occasions, and under all circumstances. Besides, it is harder to break up this habit than almost any other. Se' 'om do we find one of the victims of this drug, whose chains are ever broken. We have in mind a lady in an adjoining State, most respectably connected, religiously brought up, whose husband is from one of the first families, and a leading business man, and around whose path every social and moral influence is thrown; yet such is the power of this habit, that she will go from street to street, in her insanity, begging for opium! Thousands of dollars have been expended to cure her, and yet every attempt has failed. These instances, though seldom reported, are not so rare as some suppose. The use of opium is increasing, and the ruin that will follow can be compared only to that of common intemperance.—Templars' Offering, vol. 3, No. 3.

WHEREAS, There are physicians at the present day, who freely prescribe spirituous and malt liquors in their practice, contrary to the testimony of the ablest medical men and chemists of this and former times; and

WHEREAS, Such practices have become so prevalent that drinking habits and customs are being created and revived, under the specious and deceptive terms of "tonics," "pareceas," "cordials," etc., therefore,

*Resolved*, That as representatives of the sentiment of the Good Templars of this continent, we cannot too strongly reprobate these customs, and disavow entirely the idea of alcohol possessing medicinal virtues, in whatever form presented—R. W. G. L., 10th s.

**Charges for Violation of Pledge.**

1. The member preferring a charge should not be appointed upon the Committee of Investigation.—Iowa, 11th s., 7.

2. The smell of liquor upon a member's breath is not sufficient evidence within itself to convict for a violation of his obligation.—Iowa, 11th s., 7.

Query. Would it not be sufficient, where the member's breath is constantly polluted by the fumes of whisky?—See page 54, sec. 63.

3. A brother was charged with drinking *wine*. Testimony was offered to prove that he drank cider. The W. C. T. was called upon to decide whether the Committee was confined to the one charge mentioned, or could hear evidence of other violations of his pledge, not mentioned in the charges. He decided that they were confined to the one charge mentioned. The Grand Lodge, on appeal, sustained the decision of the W. C. T., because the particular specifications, with reasonable clearness, are required to be set forth, and a true copy of the same placed in the hands of the accused, that he may be notified of the charges against him, and be enabled to prepare his defence.—Ill. 11th s., 44.

4. A brother was charged with drinking intoxicating spirits. The Committee reported charge not sustained, and the Lodge adopted the Report. An appeal was taken on ground *that the evidence was not correctly reported by the Committee to the Lodge*. The appeal was sustained by the Grand Lodge, the action of the Lodge reversed, and the case remanded for a new trial.—Ill. 11th s., 45.

opinion of the Lodge the charge was malicious against such brother, is not the brother bringing said charge, also subject to a charge and trial for such offence?

Ans. It is a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the Lodge, unless it comes up in the form of an appeal to the Grand Lodge.—Mass. 216.

7. A Committee of Investigation should be appointed, in all cases, to try a member for unworthy conduct, unless such unworthy conduct took place in open Lodge, or the accused pleads guilty.—Ind. 10th s., 20.

8. In trying a member for a violation of his obligation, it is not right to go into the Committee of the Whole. The W. C. T. must be in the Chair.—Iowa, 11th s., 7.

9. When a Committee appointed to investigate a charge fail to report at the proper time, it is not right for the Lodge to dismiss the complaint, but the Committee should have further time granted them, or the charge be referred to a new Committee.—Ibid.

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### Penalty and Results.

1. Re-obligation is a penalty.—Ill. 11th s., 43.

2. A *promise* to be more faithful in future is not.—Ill. 9th s., 32.

3. *Resolved*, That it is in contravention of the terms and spirit of the obligation taken by all who become members of this Order, for a Subordinate Lodge to excuse a member for a violation of that obligation under any circumstances, and that in all cases, some order of degree of punishment should be administered.—R. W. G. L., 9th s., 36.

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### Election of Candidates.

1. A Lodge cannot vote for candidates otherwise than by ballot.—Iowa, 11th s., 40.

## INITIATION OF CANDIDATES.

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2. In Illinois, a candidate for initiation nate Lodge was rejected. One month after person was properly proposed, elected and i same Lodge. The case, after being decided G. W. C. T., was appealed to Grand Lo that it was the same Lodge that rejected l other, and consequently not in violation of the Constitution which says "that they shall not have been rejected or expelled from any other Lodge of our Order, within three months preceding their proposition herein." Decided, that a Lodge cannot receive a candidate that it has rejected within three months, unless the lodge rescinds its action on the proposition, which was not done in this case. The section of the Constitution referred to is as imperative on the Lodge rejecting the candidate as any other.—Ill. 11th s., 43.

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3. Our laws require that applications for membership in Subordinate Lodges by deposit of card, or as Ancient Good Templars, should be referred to a Committee, and reported upon at a subsequent regular meeting, the same as in the cases of proposal for membership by initiation.—Mich. 10th s., 18.

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## Initiation of Candidates.

1. Ques. A brother withdrew from Lodge A. and made application for membership in Lodge B. as an Ancient Good Templar, and was so received by Lodge B.; did Lodge B. do right?

Ans. Lodge B. was in error in so admitting him.—Iowa, 11th s., 40.

name proposed, and was initiated into Lodge B. Lodge A. complains that Lodge B. should not have initiated the sister without its consent. Decided that such consent was not necessary.—Ind. 10th s., 7.

5. There is no law prohibiting colored persons from joining our Order.—Iowa, 11th s., 8. ♥

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### **Election of Officers.**

1. Ques. Is it constitutional for a member of a Subordinate Lodge to be elected to any office, he (or she) not being present at the time of election, but has previously given consent to the person nominating him for such office, that he will serve.

Ans. The law says a member absent at nomination cannot be elected, but if consent to the nomination is obtained, and if no constitutional objection is offered, such an election would be legal.—Can. vol. 17, 58.

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### **Installation of Officers.**

1. A person re-elected to an office should always be re-installed.—R. W. G. T. HASTINGS, 10th s., 8.

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### **Deputies.**

1. If a D. G. W. C. T. shows the cypher of our P. W. to a person not entitled to it and the person obtains the P. W..

## **P. W. C. Templars.**

1. WHEREAS, a difference of opinion exists regarding the qualification necessary as P. W. C. T., therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge deem it necessary for a W. C. T. to have filled a full term to entitle him to retain his honors, and become a P. W. C. T., or the balance of a term when the W. C. T. has resigned, and his successor is elected and installed for the remainder of the term. Also, that any W. C. T. resigning his seat cannot retain the honors and become a P. W. C. T.—Can. vol. 18, 9.

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## **W. C. Templar.**

1. A Degree member having violated article 2 of the Constitution, cannot act as W. C. T., without being re-obligated in the Degrees, as well as the Subordinate Lodge.—Can. vol. 19, 26.

2. A W. C. T. violates his obligation by putting a motion to the Temple over which he presides, which will infringe upon our Constitution, and he ought to refuse to put such motion.—Can. vol. 19, 41.

3. When a D. T. or W. C. T. does not decide in accordance with the ballots cast by the members of the Lodge, they can be tried for a violation of their official obligation, taken when installed, the same as for violation of Art. 2.—Iowa 11th s., 8.

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## **W. Guards.**

1. The guards need not remain on duty during a temporary recess of a Subordinate Lodge, but after the Lodge has been called to order, the W. C. T. should direct the W. M. and A. M. to satisfy themselves that all present are entitled to remain before proceeding to business.—Ill. 11th s., 10.



### **Cards.**

1. Persons who were full Degree members of a Lodge when it surrendered its Charter, must be re-initiated in both Subordinate and Degree Lodges, unless they can give satisfactory evidence of the fact that they were in good standing at the time the Lodge suspended, and have not violated their obligation since. Upon the proper evidence being furnished, the G. W. S. will issue to him a certificate that will have the effect of a clearance card. (See page 150 for form.) Ill. 11th s., 11.

### **Withdrawal.**

1. A person applying for a withdrawal from the Order, may, at any time before the name is stricken from the roll, request the Lodge to allow him to withdraw the application, and a majority vote of the Lodge shall be sufficient to grant such request.—G. W. C. T. NICHOLS, Ill. 11th s., 10.

2. "W. C. T., brothers and sisters, I denounce all connection with the I. O. of G. T.," held to be a sufficient resignation from the Order.—R. W. G. T. HASTINGS, 10th s., 8.

### **Pass-Words.**

1. A Deputy cannot legally communicate the quarterly P. W. to the W. C. T. elect before his installation.—Iowa 11th s., 40.

### **Fees and Dues.**

1. A Subordinate Lodge cannot withhold from the Grand Lodge the *per capita* assessment on members expelled after the close of the quarter, but before the installation of officers. The quarter closes on the night of election, (last meeting in the quarter,) and all transactions after that time are in the new quarter.—Temp. Off., vol. 2, No. 18.

2. A Subordinate Lodge or a Degree Lodge cannot initiate females free of charge.—Iowa, 11th s., 7.

### **Degrees.**

1. Any member of the Order in good standing can take the Degrees, upon being duly elected, and paying the proper fee, unless expressly prohibited by the Constitution of the Subordinate Lodge.—R. W. G. T. HASTINGS, 10th s., 8.

2. The time that a person must be a member of the Order before becoming eligible to take the Degrees, is different in different localities. In some, it is one month; in others, two; and in still others, three.—Ibid.

3. A dispensation is required when more than one Degree is to be taken the same evening, except in the case of the institution of a new Lodge.—Ibid.

4. Ques. Can the Chair of Degree Templar be filled by a member who has not passed the Chair in the Subordinate Lodge?

Ans. *All* full Degree members are eligible to office in Degree Lodge.—Temp. Off., vol. 2, No. 17.

5. A Degree Lodge cannot receive and expend the Degree fee; it belongs to the Subordinate Lodge.—Iowa, 11th s., 7.

6. Degree Lodges can have charters of their own, but no person can be a member of a Degree Lodge, who is not a member in good standing in a Subordinate Lodge.—Ibid.

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### **Regalia.**

1. A third degree member of a Subordinate Lodge, who is not a member of Grand Lodge, has no right to wear a Grand Lodge regalia.—Mass. 215.

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### **Ritual.**

1. Our Constitution requires a strict observance of the system of arrangement laid down in the Ritual.—Can. vol. 19, 41.

### **Journal.**

1. The minutes should be made to correspond with the facts, by a vote of the Lodge, if a difference of opinion exists as to their correctness.—Mich. 10th s., 17.

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### **Voting.**

1. If a brother refuses to vote, when the yeas and nays are called, and the Lodge refuses to excuse him from voting, he is liable to be tried for contempt.—Iowa, 11th s., 7.

2. Where a Constitution says the W. C. T. shall give the casting vote on all matters before the Lodge, when a tie may occur, it means on any question where a majority vote decides the question.—Ibid 8.

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### **Miscellaneous.**

1. The decisions of the R. W. G. Lodge are binding on this Grand Temple.—Can. vol. 19, 30.

2. And when such decisions conflict with those of the Grand Lodge, the R. W. G. L. decisions govern.—Iowa, 11th s., 8.

3. It is necessary to have the Constitution written or printed above the names in Subordinate Lodges.—Ibid 37.

4. And charter members should sign the roll.—Ibid.

5. It is a violation of the principles of our Order for subordinate Lodges to appropriate their Lodge rooms for dancing, under any circumstances.—Ill. 11th s., 41.

## SUPPLEMENT—1865.

### Violation of Pledge.

1. Ques. Can a member drink regularly raw spirituous liquors, upon the recommendation of a physician, without violating the laws?

Ans. He cannot. He has obligated himself to "discountenance the manufacture and sale of such liquors, in all proper ways." Evidently the regular use of such drinks as specified in the query, would not be a compliance with this clause of Art. 2d, but the contrary.—G. W. C. T. CAMPBELL, MO. 11th s., 8.

2. Ques. Will it be considered a violation of our obligation to use alcoholic liquors, in the raw state, for medicinal purposes, upon a surgeon's prescription?"

Ans. Your Committee having considered the above question, are compelled, reluctantly, to admit that intoxicating drinks, in any form, simply as a medicine, is permitted by our laws. That compromise with the enemy of human progress contained in our pledge, in the clause, "as a beverage," evidently yields the point of its medicinal use.

Your Committee look upon the medical use of alcohol, as a relict of the times when, in some of its forms, it was relied upon as the grand PANACEA for all the ills that flesh is heir to, and as now presenting the most formidable obstacle to the progress of the Temperance reform.

But a better day is dawning upon us. The progress of medical science, and an enlightened public sentiment will, ere long, justify a modification of our mode of warfare, and we can go for the utter annihilation of the whole family of intoxicating drink, and "discountenance the manufacture, sale and use," of all alcoholic mixtures, under any pretence, or for any purpose whatever.

It is exceeding rare for a physician who understands his business, and does not himself indulge in its use, to recommend intoxicating drinks to his patients. From the prevalent abundance of excellent substitutes, a reformed practice may, and will, ere long, entirely exclude narcotic intoxicating medicines and stimulants from the list of reliable remedies.

It has been confidently asserted, upon the highest medical and scientific authority, that if alcohol was stricken from existence, the amount of sickness would be greatly diminished, and the health of the human family increased in proportion. We have the same authority for the belief, that by the annihilation of alcohol, in all its forms, our *materia medica* would suffer no loss.

Your Committee would offer the following resolution, and recommend its passage:

*Resolved*, That for a member of our Order to feign sickness, to collude with a physician to obtain a prescription to justify the use of intoxicating drinks, or to make the medicinal use of such drinks a pretext for their habitual use, are offences against our laws, and punishable like other violations of our Constitution.—Mo. 11th s., 20.

3. We are required to discipline a member who frequents a liquor saloon, plays billiards, cards, etc.—Wis. 9th s., 16.

4. A clerk in a grocery or drug store, where ardent spirits are sold as a beverage, cannot be admitted to membership in our Order, if he sells it.—Ibid, 17.

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### Charges for Violation of Pledge.

1. Placing the *only* witness in the case, on the Committee

the verdict of guilty was rendered, on the ground that this mixture was "taken as a medicine, without being prescribed by a physician."

• On appeal to Grand Lodge,

Decided, that the composition of the drink was such, as to preclude the possibility of its being used *as a beverage*, within the meaning of the Constitution, consequently that the use of the mixture "as a medicine," was not a violation of obligation; and that the brother should be re-instated. This case was adjudicated by G. W. C. T. Campbell, and approved by G. Lodge.—Mo. 11th s., 7.

In this case, the G. W. C. T. took the ground that it was not likely that a sensible man, like Br. Adams, would use *as a beverage*, a liquor of which one fourth part was a deadly poison; and the brother was re-instated, cautioned however, against the indiscreet use, in future, of any medical compound, of which spirituous liquor forms a part.

2. A Lodge, with the consent of the accused, may waive the right of notice, and go into trial on the night that the Committee make their report, finding a member guilty of violation of law. The provision making it the duty of the Lodge to notify the accused of the time of trial, was made for the benefit of the latter, consequently if he is ready for trial, and wishes the case to be considered without further postponement, the Lodge may so determine.—G. W. C. T. CAMPBELL, Mo. 11th s., 8.

3. It is not proper for a committee to write down and read in open Lodge, statements that a witness may make in rela-

### **Penalty.**

1. It is necessary to vote by ballot, to expel a member for contempt.—Wis. 9th s., 7.

A like decision was given by this Grand Lodge at its 5th s., 34. (See page 62, sec. 50.)

2. When a person has been suspended for a violation of the *Rules* and *By-laws* of the Order, for any length of time, such person may be admitted or restored, without being re-obligated.—Wis. 9th s., 16.

3. A Lodge having decided against expulsion, and in favor of suspension, had no right to entertain a motion, to make that suspension equivalent to expulsion; nor could they, without an equal violation of parliamentary law, over-leap the vote on suspension, to reach, re-consider and reverse, as they did the vote on expulsion.—Mo. 11th s., 7.

In this case, the question on expulsion was taken and lost. Then, the question on suspension was taken and carried. Next, a motion to make that suspension stand *forever*, was made, but withdrawn to give place to a motion to re-consider the vote on expulsion, which was accomplished, and the question again taken on expulsion, and carried affirmatively.

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### **Election of Candidates.**

1. The W. C. T. or acting W. C. T. has no authority to discharge the case of a candidate on his own responsibility.

4. When the question, "Have all voted who wish?" is asked, and one or more members answer, "No," the W. C. T. has no right to declare the ballot closed before such member or members have voted.—Ibid.

5. It is a violation of our rules for a Committee to report on candidates proposed, without first conversing with the same.—Ibid.

6. After a candidate has been rejected, and the result declared to the Lodge, a member has no right to change his vote, but another ballot may be ordered.—Ibid.

7. A Subordinate Lodge has no right to receive a member of another Lodge into membership, unless he first produces a clearance card from his former Lodge, or satisfactory proof that one was voted.—Ibid.

8. In the election of candidates, a Lodge must use ball ballots, or something that represents them.—Ibid.

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### **Election of Officers.**

1. In the election of officers, in case of a tie, the W. C. T. has no right to give the casting vote.—Wis. 9th s., 16. (See page 108, sec. 26.)

2. In the election of officers, a Lodge cannot suspend the rules and vote by the uplifted hand, or vote for more than one at a time.—Ibid.

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### **Deputies.**

1. A Temple (or Lodge) Deputy has the right to install the officers of his own temple, whether the County (or District) Deputy is present or not.

2. It is the duty of the County (or District) Deputy to install only when the Temple (or Lodge) Deputy is absent, or by consent or request of the latter officer when present.

Any expressions, either in the Constitution of Subordi-



nate Temples, or in the printed forms of Deputies' Commissions, that may conflict with this decision, are null and void in law, and cannot be sustained.—G. W. C. T. McLEAN, Canada.

Approved by R. W. G. L., 11 s., 1865.

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### Cards.

1. Where a Constitution provides that application for cards of clearance be made "in open Lodge," and at "a regular meeting," decided, that such cards may be granted at a *special* meeting, legally called, as such *called* meeting is just as *regular* as any stated meeting.—G. W. C. T. CAMPBELL, Mo. 11th s., 8.

2. A member may apply for a card, in person, by letter, or through a friend.—Ibid.

3. When a Lodge has ceased to work, a member can be received from it, into another Lodge, by getting a certificate from the last W. C. T. or W. S. of the Lodge, that the member was in good standing at the time the Lodge ceased to work, and forward the same to the G. W. S., who will issue a card of clearance to the member.—Wis. 9th s., 7.

Yes, or the certificate of the Deputy of the Lodge or District, or any other evidence satisfactory to the G. W. S. (See page 150 for form, altered to suit the circumstances.)

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### Fees and Dues.

1. A Subordinate Lodge cannot appropriate its funds for any other purpose than for the legitimate expenses of the Order, and the advancement of the cause of temperance.—R. W. G. L., 11th s.

2. WHEREAS, A large number of desertions from our Order is found to proceed from suspensions and expulsions,

caused by non-payment of dues, and it seems the part of wisdom that this R. W. Grand Lodge recommend some definite plan of action as a remedy for the evil, therefore,

*Resolved*, That this R. W. Grand Lodge recommend to all Subordinate Lodges the election of such persons to the office of Financial Secretary as shall be fully competent to perform the duties of that office; and, if necessary, that compensation be allowed sufficient to insure efforts for the collection of these dues, with as much fidelity to the interests of the Lodge as the faithful business man bestows on his own personal interests.—R. W. G. L., 11th s.

3. In addition to the above resolution, each Grand Lodge is instructed to provide, by direct legislation, that Financial Secretaries in Subordinates be required to present the accounts of members in arrears, for collection, regularly each quarter, before another quarter's dues shall have accrued.—*Ibid*.

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### Degrees.

1. When a meeting for all the Degrees is held the same evening, it is necessary to open and close in each, but it may be done informally.—Wis. 9th s., 7.

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### Visiting.

1. *Resolved*, That Art. 11 of R. W. G. L. By-laws be construed as not applying to members who are in possession of

meet the difficulty suggested by the author, on page 129.

2. In regard to the relative rights of Subordinates and their visitors, decided that a member may visit, no matter what State or Province he may hail from :

1. When he is in possession of the Q. P. W.

2. When, not having the Q. P. W., he holds a visiting card, and is possessed of the T. P. W.

3. When having neither the Q. nor T. P. W., nor visiting card, he is introduced by an elective officer of the Grand Lodge, or a Grand Representative, or is vouched for by a member of the Lodge which he proposes to visit.—G. W. C. T. CAMPBELL, Mo. 11th s., 8.

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### **Ritual.**

1. *Resolved*, That in the second interrogatory by the P. W. C. T. to candidates for initiation, the word "forever" be stricken out, and the words "during life" be substituted, whenever a new edition of our Ritual shall be published; and any Lodge or Temple is hereby authorized to amend the Ritual now in use accordingly.—R. W. G. L., 11th s.

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### **Voting.**

1. In taking a vote by the uplifted hand, and only a part of the members vote. it is not proper for the W. C. T. to

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### Good Templar's Platform.

ADOPTED AT THE SESSION OF THE R. W. G. LODGE IN 1859.

1. Total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

2. No license in any form, or under any circumstances, for the sale of liquors, to be used as a beverage.

3. The *absolute prohibition* of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for such purposes—prohibition by the will of the people, expressed in due form of law, with the penalties deserved for a crime of such enormity.

4. The creation of a healthy public opinion upon the subject, by the active dissemination of truth, in all the modes known to an enlightened philanthropy.

5. The election of good honest men to administer the laws.

6. Persistence in efforts to save individuals and communities from so direful a scourge, against all forms of opposition and difficulty, until our success is complete and universal.

7. WHEREAS, This R. W. Grand Lodge has repeatedly affirmed, in its platform of principles, its unalterable devotion to the objects of prohibition, therefore,

*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the R. W. Grand Lodge, the education of the people is all that is required to carry the principle triumphantly, and for this purpose the surest and most ready means is, for temperance men to act politically, and carry this subject immediately to the ballot-box.—R. W. G. L., 11th s.

The Executive Committee of the Grand Temple of Canada, under Sec. 1, Art. 6, of that Grand Temple Constitution, have *not* jurisdiction to try a Past Grand Officer or member of the Grand Temple, for offences committed against the laws of the said Grand Temple, or for violations of his obligations to said Grand Temple.—R. W. G. T. HASTINGS, 11th s.

## SECOND SUPPLEMENT—1865.

### **Violation of the Pledge.**

1. When a brother presents a false or forged account or draft, for the purpose of drawing money from the hands of the Treasurer, the W. T. knowing it to be such, has no right to pay it, and is censurable for paying the same. He is to use his best judgment in determining whether the draft is genuine, and if he knows it is not, he is chargeable with the offence of paying out moneys without authority. If he conceals the fact of the presentation of a false or forged order, the offence is still greater.—Kansas, 1862.

2. It is a violation of our obligation to patronize a ball in a hotel, or other place where liquor is sold.—Wis. 10th s., 11.

3. Ques. Does a member of our Order violate his obligation, by absenting himself from Lodge, when he can possibly attend?

Ans. We do not think he violates his obligation, but we think every member should attend Lodge meetings when he can.—Ibid 13.

4. A member who would continually and habitually assemble at a public bar-room, for the purpose of purchasing cigars or temperance drinks, would violate the spirit of Art. 11, but the simple purchase of a cigar, or any temperance

5. Ques. Does a member violate his obligation by performing as a musician, that being his occupation, or source of livelihood, in a free concert saloon, where intoxicating drinks are sold, and also where his music forms one of the chief sources of amusement and attraction ?

Ans. The attending circumstances will govern such case.—Ibid. 25.

6. A young man under twenty-one years of age cannot be admitted to membership in a Subordinate Lodge, who is placed in a store by his father or guardian, where spirituous liquors are sold.—Cal 6th. s., 33.

7. A State Deputy violates his obligation by playing billiards in a saloon where liquor is sold.—Ibid.

8. To make saloons where intoxicating liquors are sold as a beverage, a place of resort for passing away time, or engaging in amusements connected with such traffic, or to patronize those places in any way calculated to give encouragement or countenance to such traffic, is inconsistent with the character of a good Templar, and an infringement of his obligation.—Mich. 11th s., 14.

9. A member of this Order cannot do the printing and advertising for liquor dealers, and continue to be a member in good standing, if a principal, receiving the profits of such printing.—Pa. 12th s.; 32.

10. It is not consistent with the obligation of Good Templars, to play cards in hotels, railway cars, steamboats, or other public places.—Can. vol. 20-58.

11. A chemist and druggist may use alcohol for preparing

13. A clerk in a store where wines and liquors are sold as a beverage, and where it is a part of his duty to handle them, cannot be a worthy member of our Order; and most certainly the owner or part owner of a store where wines and liquors are thus sold, cannot be more worthy.—R. W. G. T. HASTINGS, Mss., 1866.

14. The pledge of our Order covers nothing that is not intoxicating; and *root-beer*, that is not intoxicating, and that will not become so by keeping, is not one of the articles we are pledged to abstain from. I would, however, be *very careful* about encouraging the use of anything of the kind, as it might be made the occasion of stumbling, on the part of some, who would not be careful to discriminate between what was and what was not intoxicating.—Ibid.

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### Charges.

1. Any evidence which would be taken, at any of the Courts of the land, is admissible in trials for offences against our laws.—Cal. 6th s., 26.

2. Violations of the Rules of Order are not triable, as provided in Art. 10 of the Constitution.—Mich. 11th s., 14.

That is, not triable like violations of the pledge or obligation.

3. If a member be admitted into a Lodge, and it is afterward charged that such member has committed some offence which made him amenable to the laws of the land, such member can be tried and expelled from the Lodge, although such crime had been committed before he became a member of the Order.—Kansas, 1862.

4. When a member has good reason to believe that a member of another Lodge has violated Art. 2, he should notify that Lodge at once.—Cal. 5th s., 23.

5. A charge for violating the obligations of the Subordi-

nate Lodge should be preferred in and tried and decided by the Lodge of which the accused is a member.—R. W. G. T. HASTINGS, Mss. 1866.

6. A Committee of Investigation can receive the testimony of an accused brother or sister when on trial for a violation of the pledge or obligation of a Good Templar. As a matter of course, the committee must judge of the value of the testimony, especially should it conflict with the testimony of other witnesses.—Ibid.

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### **Penalty and Results.**

1. A Subordinate Lodge may re-instate a member suspended for non-payment of dues, by ordering their account square, by a donation of their indebtedness or otherwise, *provided* a per centage on the whole amount be paid to the Grand Lodge.—Kansas, 3d s., 27.

2. Ques. If a member who has been suspended for a definite time for a violation of obligation, does not appear at the expiration of the time of suspension, and pay the dues that have accrued, and be re-obligated, can such person be expelled?

Ans. It is the duty of the W. F. S., in such case, to notify the member when the time of suspension ceases, of the amount he is in arrears, and request immediate payment. If the member does not settle his accounts with the Lodge, and appear for re-obligation in two weeks from the date of such notification, he shall be expelled for contempt.—Wis. 10th s., 12.

3. The crime of desertion in the time of our country's peril, is a sufficient cause to justify the expulsion of a member.—Ibid.



5. Ques. 1. C. was a member of Lodge No. A., and was suspended for non-payment of dues; whilst under suspension, he joined Lodge No. B. Could he do so legally?

Ans. He could not; he being a member of Lodge No. A.

6. Ques. 2. What should be done in case C. should present himself at the door of Lodge No. A. as a visitor?

Ans. If a majority of the members present object to his admission, he cannot enter.

7. Ques. 3. Is C. legally a member of Lodge No. B., he knowing that he was under suspension by Lodge No. A., at the time he joined No. B.?

Ans. He is, unless No. A. had previously notified No. B. of such suspension.

8. Ques. 4. What should be done with C. for imposing upon Lodge No. B.

Ans. He should be dealt with by the Lodge.

9. Ques. 5. Has Lodge No. B. a right to the records of No. A., in case of the trial of C.?

Ans. They would have right of access, but no right to take them from the room, without the permission of Lodge No. A.—Iowa, 12th s., 28.

10. Ques. What relation does a member sustain towards a Lodge, after a charge has been preferred and sustained against him?

Ans. In a state of suspension from the exercise of all his privileges, until the Lodge has determined the punishment.—Cal. 6th s., 25.

11. An acknowledgment in open Lodge, for a violation of Art. 2, cannot be legitimately considered a penalty for such violation.—Cal. 5th s., 18.

### **Election of Candidates.**

1. Ques. What can a Lodge do when a person of unimpeachable character is black-balled through personal malice?

Ans. The ballot is a secret one, and no one is privileged to know how any member votes. Personal dislikes, however, should never influence the vote of any Good Templar.—Wis. 10th s., 23.

2. A member cannot join a Lodge, as an ancient Good Templar, without being balloted for and elected in open Lodge.—Iowa, 12th s., 24.

3. A Subordinate Lodge can elect and initiate as a member, a person who is a book-keeper in a wholesale liquor store; but he must immediately abandon such business.—Pa. 12th s., 18.

4. In cases of reports against the character of any person elected, but not initiated, the W. C. T. may have power to appoint a committee to investigate such reports, and if they are sustained, the Lodge may declare the election null and void.—N. Y. 1st s., 21.

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### **Initiation.**

1. Persons not members of the Order cannot remain in the ante-room during initiation.—Cal. 6th s., 22.

2. It is a violation of the rules and usages of our Order to administer the pledge contained in our Ritual publicly.—Cal. 6th s., 33.

5. Ques. What is the law of our Order touching the granting of charters for Lodges composed of persons of African descent? and (2d) as to the expediency of such action.

Ans. There is no law of our Order that would interfere with the granting of charters for Lodges composed of persons of African descent, and my own opinion is, that it would be expedient to encourage them in every way in our power, to protect themselves from the evils of intemperance, and to aid us in our efforts to drive intemperance from the land. I have a most earnest desire that in meeting questions of this kind, the Order of Good Templars may always take the high ground of *Christian principle*, and trust in God that all will be well in the end.—R. W. G. T. HASTINGS, Mss., 1866.

6. Our Order knows no distinction on account of color. It seeks to save all who are the victims of intemperance, and is willing that all may labor to remove intemperance from the land.—Ibid.

7. In forming Lodges of colored persons, *proceed in all cases as though they were white*. I do not understand that our Order takes into account the color of a person's skin, any more than it does the color of his hair or eyes.—Ibid.

8. Ques. Two Third Degree members, whose Lodge became extinct five years ago, in the absence of the members, and said Lodge letting their charter go by *default*, neither distributing cards or reporting to their Grand Lodge, being able to prove themselves in the Degrees, and vouched for as in the above circumstances, and desiring to connect themselves with the Order again, were, upon the night of organization, requested to assist in the organizing ceremonies, signed the Constitution, paid their full initiation fees, and assisted in the Grand offices: Does the fact of their *officiating* instead of passing through the ceremonies as initiates, prevent their being members? Are they not essentially members of the Lodge, where they officiated, and have complied with all the requirements and conditions as initiates?

**Ans.** What was the status of the two individuals spoken of at the time of the organization of the Lodge? If, on the giving up of the charter of the Lodge of which they were formerly members, they had procured cards, these cards would have been valid but one year; and hence, at the close of the year, had they not in the mean time used the cards to connect themselves with some other Lodge, they would have been out of the Order. The fact that they did not get cards on the breaking up of the Lodge, cannot place them in any more favorable position at the end of five years, than they would have been in had they obtained them.

Taking this view of the matter, and guided by the law and decisions of the Order, I answer the first question, by saying that the fact that they were not initiated, does prevent their being members without some further action being had, and hence it follows in reply to the second question, that the fact of their having officiated without initiation, does not make them members of the Lodge. I would recommend that the brothers in question, everything having been done in good faith, be simply required to take the obligation.—*Ibid.*

9. All members present on the night of the organization of a Lodge, should be considered charter members, whether their names appear on the charter or not.—*Ibid.*

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### **Subordinate Lodges.**

1. A Lodge has the right to expel by force, if necessary, a person from the Lodge or ante-room, who has no right there.—*Wis. 10th s., 23.*

2. A Subordinate Lodge has no authority to pass a resolution, that no action be taken in cases of drinking sweet cider, and any Lodge doing so, forfeits its charter.—*Ibid.*

3. A Subordinate Lodge cannot pass resolutions that would be binding upon the Lodge, to not initiate only at certain specified times during the quarter.—*Iowa, 12th s., 24*

### Election of Officers.

1. A Subordinate Lodge has no right to elect an officer by the usual sign of the Order ; it must be by ballot.—Iowa, 12th s., 24.

2. Ques. In an election of officers, say the W. C. T., there are fifty-two votes cast; A. receives twenty-seven votes; B. twenty-five; and it can be proved that four *visiting* members voted with the majority, what should the Lodge do?

Ans. If a sufficient number of *visiting* members voted to change the result, and it can be proven that such illegal votes were cast in the majority, the candidate receiving a majority of the legal votes, should be declared elected. If it is not known how the visiting members voted, and it cannot be proved, then the election should be declared void, and a new election held.—P. R. W. G. T. CHASE, 1866.

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### Deputies.

1. A Lodge Deputy can be *elected* W. C. T., and hold the office, provided he resigns as Lodge Deputy, before his installation as W. C. T.—Conn. 2d s., 42.

2. Upon the organization of a new Lodge, a member of a sister Lodge cannot be appointed as Deputy G. W. C. T. for that Lodge.—Pa. 12th s., 32.

3. A Deputy G. W. C. T., though being an officer of the Grand Lodge, is not entitled to wear a Grand Officer's regalia.—Ibid.

4. Ques. What is the power and duty, if any, of a District Deputy, in a case like this: A W. C. T. inveighed against the action of the Grand Lodge, pronouncing the per capita tax "a robbery," and said action a "swindling operation?"

Ans. I find no specific law covering the case; but express my opinion that the W. C. T. should be held accountable by

his Lodge, as any other member, for the use of unbecoming language.—G. W. C. T. CROUCH, Pa. 12th s., 32.

5. It is not only the *right*, but the *duty* of a District Deputy, to render his decision in points of order.—Cal. 5th s., 18.

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### W. C. Templars.

1. In the absence of the W. C. T. and W. V. T., and when there are none who have passed the Chair, the Lodge shall select by vote one to fill it *pro tem*, the W. S., or in his absence, one of the supporters, calling the Lodge to order for that purpose.—Kansas, 1862.

2. A W. C. T. can lawfully resign his office on the night of the expiration of his term, and previous to the installation of his successor. If so, he forfeits all honors and privileges as P. W. C. T., and the Senior P. W. C. T. present acts as P. W. C. T. for the succeeding term. (See page 104, sec. 5, 6 and 7.)

3. A special commission can be sent to a W. C. T. of a Temple to organize a new Temple.—Can. vol. 20-59.

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### W. V. Templars.

1. Ques. When the W. V. T. is asked if the Guards are at their posts, is it necessary for her to go and see, or should the Guards visit her Chair and report?

Ans. She should satisfy herself, and the better plan is to go and examine.—Cal. 6th s., 22.

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### W. Secretaries.

Ans. The Worthy Secretary is the servant of the Lodge, and if he refuses to sign its lawful warrants, he may be dealt with for contempt.—Cal. 6th s., 22.

2. It is proper for the W. S. of the Subordinate Lodge, in the Minutes, to report the fees for the Degrees, along with other collections of the evening.—Ibid 25.

3. Ques. Can a member who is acting as Secretary *pro tem.* of a Subordinate Lodge, be fined for non-performance of his duty?

Ans. Yes; if he accepts the responsibilities of the office, he must conform in all respects to its requirements.—Cal. 5th s., 16.

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### Guards.

1. It is necessary for the W. O. G. to salute on entering, when ordered in at the opening of the Lodge.—Cal. 5th s., 19.

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### Representatives.

1. A member of a Subordinate Temple (Lodge) may represent, as proxy, two Temples in the county in which he resides, in this Grand Temple, even though he is not a member of either of them.—Can. vol. 20-59.

2. The authority of Delegates from Subordinate Lodges to a Convention called for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge, ceases at the close of the session of such organized Grand Lodge, and the Subordinate Lodges within such jurisdiction should elect Representatives regularly for the next session of such Grand Lodge. The Delegates to Conventions called for the purpose of organizing Grand Lodges, are frequently informally chosen, and as soon as a Grand Lodge is acting under a regularly adopted Constitution, Representatives should be chosen in accordance therewith.—P. R. W. G. T. CHASE, 1865, to G. W. S. of N. Y.

### Cards.

1. A Lodge that charges a fee for a clearance card, has a right to refuse to grant the card until the fee is paid.—Wis. 10th s., 12.

2. A member cannot join a Subordinate Lodge as an Ancient Good Templar, without a card, certifying he was in good and regular standing at the time the Lodge broke up—Iowa, 12th s., 24.

3. A brother or sister holding a clearance card, and in possession of the Quarterly P. W., cannot be present in a Lodge Room during ballot on said card for membership, nor be present as a visitor.—Ibid 33.

4. If a person holding a clearance card be refused membership in a Lodge, he may apply to another Lodge immediately.—Cal. 5th s., 23.

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### Withdrawal.

1. A member cannot withdraw from the Order on the first meeting night of a quarter, without paying the dues for that quarter.—Iowa, 12th s., 24.

2. It is necessary for a member to reduce to writing, a notice of his withdrawal from the Order.—Ibid, 28.

3. In all cases of resignation or withdrawal from our Order, the person so withdrawn or resigned can only come back to the Order by initiation, (see Digest, page 117, sec. 11,) and in the case under consideration, (being a member who had violated his pledge, and thus withdrew before charge,) if the person should be initiated and thus become a member of our Order again, *he could not be tried* for the violation of the pledge, committed before his withdrawing.

Before his name was stricken from the roll, a charge could have been preferred, and he tried; but he being permitted to withdraw, the jurisdiction of the Lodge over him ceased, and it would not attach to him upon his joining by



initiation, because he comes in as a new member. There is no such thing as a withdrawn member coming in as an Ancient Good Templar.—P. R. W. G. T. CHASE, 1865.

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### **Pass-Word.**

1. It is necessary for the Marshal to examine every member present at the opening of a Lodge in the pass-word and explanation, even if he is satisfied that all present are entitled to remain.—Cal. 6th s., 26.

2. A G. W. C. T. cannot legally give the pass-word to a member of this Order, other than his Deputy or a W. C. T. Nor can a D. G. W. C. T.—Cal. 5th s., 16.

3. As a general rule, a W. C. T. has no right to withhold the pass-word from a member who is clear of the books, although I can conceive of a case where he would be justified in doing so, but such cases would be very rare in our Order.—R. W. G. T. HASTINGS, 1866.

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### **Fees and Dues.**

1. Ques. If a member is suspended for non-payment of dues, do any dues accrue to him during such suspension? In other words, A. is suspended for non-payment of dues, and after having been suspended for a year, desires to become again an active member, does he have to pay one year's dues in addition to the balance standing against him at date of his suspension?

Ans. Dues cease with suspension, unless the suspension be as a punishment for violation of Art. 11.—Cal. 6th s., 35.

This decision is in conflict with Art. 10, By-Laws of Subordinate Lodges, and effectually annuls its provisions. We suppose, however, the Cal. G. L. made the decision, with a full knowl-

edge of this By-Law, and intends the decision to be the law hereafter.

2. If a member pays his dues for one quarter in advance, at the first regular meeting in February, he will only be *three* months in *arrears* at the first meeting in August of the same year.—Pa. 12th s., 18. (See page 123, sec. 13.)

3. The per capita tax may be paid from the Treasury, or may be assessed directly upon the members, at the option of the Lodge.—Conn. 2d s., 24.

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### **Degrees.**

1. Grand Officers must be Degree Members.—Kansas, 3d s., 27.

2. When there is not a sufficient number of Degree Members to fill the offices by *dispensation*, Degrees can be conferred upon enough of the worthy members of the Lodge to enable it to work, though they have not been members of the Order three months. All charter members, initiated at the organization of a new Lodge, are entitled to Degrees.—*Ibid.*

3. Ques. Is it Constitutional for a Degree meeting, to vote the officers of Subordinate Lodge, officers of the Degree meetings?

Ans. The Degrees, unless in regularly organized Degree Lodges, are conferred by the Lodge Deputy or Degree Templars, and such officers as they may appoint.—Wis. 10th s., 12.

4. No person can receive the third Degree, without hav-

*courtesy*, and cannot be claimed as a *right*, and each Lodge is to be judge of the propriety of admitting visitors.—Wis. 10th s., 16.

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### Voting.

1. Ques. In taking a vote in a Subordinate Lodge, where a majority, a one-third, or two-thirds vote is required, does the rule of the Order require the said majorities to be of all the members present, or only of those who vote?

Ans. It requires in each case respectively, a majority, or one-third, or two-thirds (as the case may be) of the members *voting*, except in those cases where the Constitution or By-Laws expressly provide that it shall be a majority, or one-third, or two-thirds, (as the case may be) of all the members present.—Mich. 11th s., 14.

2. Ques. If a member without the Pass votes upon a proposition for membership, and the candidate is rejected, is said ballot illegal, and would it be in order for the W. C. T. to order another ballot at any time before the initiation of said candidate?

Ans. Such ballot would not be illegal unless the result of the balloting were such that it might have been determined by such illegal vote; in which case the W. C. T. should order another ballot.—Mich. 11th s., 14.

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### Miscellaneous.

1. Members of our Order are entitled to relief from distress, provided they are in possession of a Travelling Card, or the Quarterly P. W., as well as the signs and tests adopted as the secret workings of our Order.—Wis. 10th s., 16.

2. Ques. To what does the following resolution, which was adopted by the R. W. G. L., at its last session, refer, and to what does it commit us as an Order?

*Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Right Worthy Grand Lodge, the education of the people is all that is required to carry this principle triumphantly, and for this purpose the surest and most ready means is, for the temperance men to act politically, and carry this subject immediately to the ballot-box ?

Ans. It commits the Order to no new policy; it simply means, that other qualifications being equal, the friends of temperance reform should be supported by temperance men, with their votes.—Cal. 6th s., 22.

3. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge will sustain all the decisions of P. R. W. G. T. CHASE, as found in the Digest.—N. Y., 1st s., 20.

4. WHEREAS, In the opinion of this Grand Temple, the use of *tobacco* not only indirectly, but in many cases directly, leads members of the Order to patronize bars, and other places where intoxicating liquors are kept, and believing the use of tobacco to be an injurious and filthy habit, therefore we, the Grand Temple, would again urge on all members to discountenance its use in all forms, and on all occasions.—Can. vol. 20—43.

5. Dancing in Lodge rooms on night of meetings, forbidden.—Cal. 5th s., 25.

## SUPPLEMENT — 1866.

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### **Abbreviation.**

R. W. G. L. 12th s., Session of R. W. G. Lodge, held at Boston, Mass.

NOTE.—ALL the decisions of R. W. G. T. Hastings, contained in the "Second Supplement, 1865," and immediately preceding this, were duly approved by the R. W. G. Lodge at its 12th Session held at Boston, May, 1866, in manner and form as reported therein.

ERRATA.—On page 72, sec. 23, remarks of the author, last line of the page, "re-instated" should be *re-initiated*. On page 104, the remarks of the author, after the 2d sec., should follow the *first*.

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### **Violation of the Pledge.**

Ans.—This depends upon circumstances. The use of intoxicating liquor as a medicine is allowed; and if it has been honestly prescribed, and as honestly taken, it is no violation of our principles. But if there is any collusion between patient and physician for the purpose of gratifying the appetite of the former, then there would be a flagrant violation. I would recommend, in all cases, where members of the Order habitually use intoxicating drinks on the plea of ill health, and shielded by the physician's prescription, that the Lodge to which such member belongs make strict investigation, to ascertain, if possible, how the case stands.—Mass, 306.

4. It is a violation of the Good Templar's Obligation to sign a petition to the Courts, or in any way assist or consent in the procurement, or granting licenses to Restaurants, Beer Houses, or Hotels, for the reason that it is *encouraging* the sale and use of intoxicating drinks.—Pa. 13th s. 42.

5. A member who enters a Lodge room, and unknown to, and without the authority of the Lodge, takes away the officers' regalia, desks, and other property of the Lodge, to the amount of fifty dollars, on the plea that the Lodge owes him ten or fifteen dollars, and refuses to deliver them until such indebtedness is discharged, violates his obligation.—Mich. 12th s. 27.

### **Penalty and Results.**

1. When neighboring Lodges are notified of the expulsion of a member, the offence that was the ground of expulsion should be stated.—G. W. C. T. GILES, Wis. 1866.

2. A member who has violated his obligations, cannot be restored without being re-obligated. Pa. 13th s. 42.

of the Constitution, the members of the Lodge to which he belonged, shall be permitted to reveal such action of their Lodge, in the community, and that official notice of the same shall be forwarded to as many of the sister Lodges as may be deemed expedient for the good of the Order.—Pa. 13th s. 35.

5. A Lodge has a right to expel for violation of pledge, a person holding a clearance card, previous to uniting with another Lodge.—Mich. 12th s. 27.

6. Also the right to cite and try a member for violation of pledge, who is suspended for non-payment of dues.—Ibid 28.

7. Ques.—When a charge is preferred against a member, and a committee is appointed, which reports the charge sustained, the accused appears before the Lodge and confesses, would it be legal to proceed to fix the penalty, without voting on sustaining the charge?

Ans.—It would not.—Mich. 12th s. 31.

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### **Election of Candidates.**

1. Where a person desires to join our Order in a town where two or more Lodges exist, at a distance of two miles or over from each other, he must be proposed in the one nearest his residence, or have the consent of such Lodge to enable him to connect himself with any other. This is obviously carrying out the spirit of Art. 3, sec. 1, of the Constitution.—Mass. 306.

2. The Marshal cannot cast the ballot of the Lodge in the election of members.—Pa. 13th s. 33.

The same subject was brought before the R. W. G. L., (12th s. 25,) reported upon by the Legislative Committee, expressing the opinion that this question belongs exclusively to Grand Lodges.

The subject matter of this report was *indefinitely postponed*.

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### Initiation of Candidates.

1. A Subordinate Lodge has no power to order that the initiation ceremony shall take place only once a month, or at stated times at longer intervals than of one week, but should open this order of business at each meeting.—Pa. 13th s. 33.

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### Election of Officers.

1. A Lodge has a right to say that after a second ballot, voting shall be confined to the three or two highest candidates. In which case, votes given for candidates ruled out would be counted as blank ballots.—G. W. C. T. GILES, Wis. 1866.

2. Ques.—By unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge of Maine, a Representative was empowered to cast the vote of the Grand Lodge for G. W. Counsellor, and also for G. W. Vice Templar : Was the election legal ?

Ans.—Yes.—R. W. G. L., 12th s. 46.

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### **G. W. C. Templars.**

1. The G. W. C. T. is competent to decide whether an application for a charter of a second Lodge, in the same locality, should be granted, but he would have no authority to grant a charter to expelled members, until by the lapse of the requisite time they would be authorized again to unite with the Order.

2. It is not allowable for the decisions of the G. W. C. T. to be a subject for discussion in a Lodge or District Convention, as to their legality or correctness.—Pa. 13th s. 42.

For authority to take away charters, see Subordinate Lodges.

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### **Deputies.**

1. Ques.—A question on Constitutional law arises in a Lodge: the W. C. T. refers the matter to the Deputy, who makes a decision. Is the decision of the Deputy binding? (2d.) A difficulty arises in a Lodge on a question of law, and is likely to result disastrously to the Lodge; to prevent any disastrous result, by mutual agreement, the question is referred to the G. W. C. T. for decision. The question is sent up, the G. W. C. T. decides the matter. Is his decision legal and binding?

Ans.—The decision of the Deputy would be binding until appealed from and reversed; and in reply to the second question, I would say that the decision of the G. W. C. T. would be legal and binding until appealed from and reversed, provided the Deputy was a party to the agreement to submit the question to the G. W. C. T. This view of the matter is in harmony with former decisions, and as these decisions have been expressly sanctioned by the R. W. G. Lodge, they have all the sanction of law until reversed by the same authority.—R. W. G. T. HASTINGS, 12th s. 9.

2. In case a State, District or Lodge Deputy violates his pledge, it is the duty of the Lodge to which he belongs to

try him for the offence, and then to notify the officer from whom he received his commission, of the action of the Lodge, in the premises. Should he be suspended or expelled, the action of the Lodge virtually annuls his commission, and the G. W. C. T., or R. W. G. T., who issued it, has simply to strike the name from his list of Deputies.—Ibid 10.

3. A District Deputy has authority over a Lodge Deputy in his decisions, and such Lodge Deputy is subject to him within the limits prescribed by the Constitution.—Pa. 13th s. 21.

4. A presiding Lodge Deputy can revoke a decision of a former L. D., when the decision is wrong in itself.—Ibid 28.

5. If a Lodge Deputy violates Art. 2, and acknowledges the same in open Lodge, he forfeits his commission.—Pa. 13th s. 33.

6. Ques.—Can a District or Lodge Deputy of one District, institute Lodges within the jurisdiction of another such officer?

Ans.—Lodge Deputies have no power to institute Lodges, unless specially empowered by the G. W. C. T. District Deputies are assigned fixed boundaries and unoccupied fields to labor in. To go beyond these, and into the territory of another, would be an act of discourtesy which no Good Templar should be guilty of. We should regard it as an offence deserving of severe censure, but by invitation, we could see no objection to a zealous and energetic Deputy aiding a less energetic and successful brother. This, like many other subjects of a similar nature, can be regulated without any additional legislation.—Pa. 13th s. 34.

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### **P. W. C. Templars.**

1. Ques.—Has a P. W. C. T. a right to the Chair in the absence of the W. C. T. and W. V. T., he being clear on the

### **W. C. Templars.**

1. Ques.—Has a W. C. T. a right to rule out a question in a Subordinate Lodge, which he deems unconstitutional?

Ans.—It is his duty to do so.—Mich. 12th s. 28.

2. Ques.—The presiding officer must leave the Chair if he wishes to take part in the discussions; and in no case, while occupying a Chair, can he second a motion.—Tem. Off., vol. 4-4.

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### **W. V. Templars.**

1. The W. V. T. appoints one person on the Committee of investigation, if serving pro-tem. A pro-tem officer has the same duties as the regularly elected one.—G. W. C. T. GILES, Wis. 1866.

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### **Chaplains.**

1. Ques.—Are Good Templars under any obligation to appoint ministers of the Gospel, chaplains, if they are members of the Lodge?

Ans.—Under no special obligation to do so, but eminently proper.—Wis. Chief, Aug. 1866.

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### **W. Guards.**

1. Ques.—The O. G. being absent at the opening of the Lodge, but coming soon after, must he, before entering upon the duties of his office, work into the Lodge, thereby proving himself in possession of the quarterly pass-word and explanation, or can he take his place without the knowledge of the W. V. T., or being proved in the pass-word and explanation?

Ans.—He should first enter the Lodge in regular form, and then go to his post of duty.—G. W. C. T., Mich. 1866.

2. But after the opening, and he has once entered regularly, when duty does not require him in the ante-room, he can enter without any ceremony.—G. W. C. T. GILES, Wis. 1866.

## Representatives.

1. If, for any cause, the post of Representative becomes vacant, and the Constitution of the Grand Lodge provides no way in which to fill the vacancy, the G. W. C. T., G. W. C., and G. W. S. may fill such vacancy, and proof of that fact shall entitle the Representative so appointed to a seat in the Right Worthy Grand Lodge.—R. W. G. L., 12th s. 40.

2. In case a regularly chosen Representative to the R. W. G. Lodge, was a member of a Lodge forfeiting its charter, if he was one of the offending members, he would be out of the Order in the condition of an expelled member, with all honors forfeited. If, on the other hand, he opposed the improper action of the Lodge, and sustained the principles of the Order, and took the earliest opportunity to unite with some other Lodge, he would retain all his honors, including the right to act as a Representative to the R. W. G. Lodge, he having the certificate from the G. W. Secretary, provided by the law of the Order, and re-affirmed in decision No. 13.—R. W. G. L., 12th s. 9.

(For form of certificate, see page 150.)

3. It is not competent for a Proxy Representative to receive the G. L. Degree, when the Regular Representative is present, unless there are other qualifications, other than his mere election as a Proxy.—Pa. 13th s. 34.

4. It is the number of members belonging to a Lodge at the time of the election of Representatives, and not the number at the time of meeting of the Grand Lodge, that determines the number of votes in this Grand Lodge.—Mich. 12th s. 35.

### **Pass-Word.**

1. A G. W. C. Templar can give the pass-word to any member within his jurisdiction, whom he knows to be entitled to it.—Mass. 307.

It will be seen that this decision directly conflicts with Cal. 5th s. 16; California is correct unquestionably. (See Digest, page 206, sec 2.)

2. Ques.—If a member pays his dues, and demands the quarterly pass-word, at the same time says that he intends to withdraw the same evening, would the W. C. T. be justified in withholding the pass-word from him?

Ans.—No; unless the W. C. T. is satisfied he will use the same for illegal purposes.—Mich. 12th s. 28.

3. On the night of installation, the Lodge works under the *old* Pass-word.—Temp. Off. vol. 4-4.

4. The W. C. T. has the right to order one to leave the room, who will not qualify himself to receive the pass-word.—Ibid.

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### **Fees and Dues.**

Subordinate Lodges are responsible to the Grand Lodges for per centage on all members *not suspended*. All members must be regarded by the Grand Lodge as in good standing, until by legal process they appear as suspended members.—Pa. 13th s. 34.

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### **Degrees.**

3. 1st Degree members under the old Ritual in good standing, are to be regarded as regular "Fidelity" Degree members, and those possessing the 2d, under the old, as regular "Charity" Degree members, without being obligated or taking the Degrees under the new Ritual, provided that where regular Degree Lodges are chartered and organized, such members must pay any fee and comply with all requirements for membership, in such Degree Lodges.—Ibid.

4. In the present edition of the new Degree Ritual, where the "first" degree is spoken of, the degree of Fidelity is meant; and the "second," the degree of Charity. Future editions will be corrected.—Ibid.

5. The chartering of Degree Lodges in a State where there is a Grand Lodge, is a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the State Grand Lodge.—R. W. G. T. HASTINGS, 12th s. 10.

6. The several Grand Lodges have power and authority to legislate in what manner and by whom the Degrees shall be conferred, and also how Degree Lodges shall be instituted.—R. W. G. L., 12th s. 44.

7. The titles of the Degrees of this Order shall be as follows: 1st, or Initiatory Degree; 2d, or Degree of Fidelity; 3d, or Degree of Charity.—R. W. G. L., 12th s. 50.

8. Charter members are not entitled to the degrees without the usual fee for each degree conferred.—Mich. 12th s. 29.

9. On page 128, sections 38 and 39 declared null and void, and the following substituted:

2. It is not proper under the head of the "Good of the Order," to introduce visitors not members of the Order.—Pa. 13th s. 33.

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### **Adjournment.**

If a Lodge adjourns without going through the order of business to another than the evening of the regular meeting, all business would be in order at the adjourned meeting.—G. W. C. T. GILES, Wis. 1866.

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### **Voting.**

Ques.—Should members who do not vote, be counted in the affirmative, when the vote is by ball ballots?

Ans.—No; but all should be required to vote, unless excused by the Lodge.—Mich. 12th s. 27.

Members who do not vote, if counted at all, should always be counted in the negative.

Ques.—Can a member who was not present at the last Lodge meeting, make a motion to re-consider a vote taken on that evening, even if he says that if he had been present, he *would have* voted with the majority?

Ans.—He cannot.—P. R. W. G. T., 1866.

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### **Subordinate Lodges.**

1. The taking away of the Charter of a Lodge is a thing that should never be done, except in cases where the facts are such as to show, beyond all question, that the good of

ter having been given to the Lodge, the Charter of which is proposed to be taken away by the G. W. C. T., or his Deputy, for at least two weeks before final action thereon.—R. W. G. L., 12th s. 40.

2. In the event the offending Lodge is not unanimous in the action which forfeits its Charter, great care should be taken to protect the rights of non-offending members. When a Charter is taken from a Lodge, the members who sustain the action for which the Charter is forfeited, occupy the position of expelled members, and should be so treated. Those who oppose such action, and are loyal to the Order, should be furnished with certificates as provided in the Digest, page 115-37—or in case this is impracticable, the officers taking away the Charter, should furnish the necessary certificates to procure the proper card from the G. W. S.—Ibid 9.

3. It would be competent for the proper authorities to institute a new Lodge in the same locality, immediately on the receipt of the proper application fee, &c., but no member of the old Lodge, who sustained the action that caused the forfeiture of the Charter, can be received as a Charter member, or received into the Lodge as an initiate, any sooner than any other expelled member.—Ibid 9.

4. Ques.—Can a new Lodge be organized in a community where one or more already exists, without first obtaining the consent of those Lodges?

Ans.—As our Constitution is silent on this subject, we regard it as a question of judgment left to the wisdom of the G. W. C. T., or his District Deputies. We would deem it unwise to charter a new Lodge in a community where an existing one was quite sufficient to embrace the entire population that would be likely to join the Order. But when the application is the result of an overcrowded hall, and still increasing membership, it should be granted, whether it be approved by the existing Lodge or Lodges, or not. The special circumstances should always govern the case, after a fair hearing of both interests.—Pa. 13th s. 34.



5. *Resolved*, That the G. W. C. T. be requested to instruct the District Deputies to exercise great care in instituting additional Lodges in small villages or towns where there is doubt of the place sustaining, in healthy condition, more than one Lodge.—Ibid.

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### Miscellaneous.

1. Ordinarily the Grand Lodge officers have no authority to call the Grand Lodge together at its annual session at a place different from the one fixed by the Lodge itself, although I can conceive of circumstances where they would be justified in doing so. They must be the judges of the facts in the case, but the change should not be made unless the circumstances are such as to make the necessity clear and apparent to all.—R. W. G. T. HASTINGS, 12th s. 10.

2. *Resolved*, That this Grand Lodge recommend the Subordinate Lodges to avoid DANCING as a part of their entertainments, either in their regular meetings or at their annual levees, or in any way under the auspices of the Lodge.—Mass. 296.

3. It is impolitic and inconsistent for Good Templars to patronize those hotels or dealers who *vend ardent spirits*, and we recommended to all members of the Order to discountenance it, wherever practicable.—Mich. 12th s. 39.

# SUPPLEMENT—1867.



## Violation of the Pledge.

1. Ques. Can an officer of a steamboat, who occasionally makes purchases of liquors for consumption as a beverage, with other articles or merchandise, as an accommodation to patrons of the boat, but without pay, or commission for himself, become a member of the Order of Good Templars, or remain such and continue this practice?

Answer. He cannot; such purchases not being compulsory, nor any part of the legitimate duty of an officer, in navigating a steamboat.—R. W. G. L. HASTINGS, 13th s.

2. It is no violation of the pledge for a common carrier, such as a stage driver, to carry alcoholic liquors for another, if he is ignorant of the use to which they are to be converted.—G. W. C. T. TOWER, Conn. 3d s. 11.

3. A Good Templar can sell common *Root Beer* as a beverage, at a store or grocery, without violating his pledge, if certain that it does not contain alcohol.—G. W. C. T. BALL, N. Y. 2d s. 7.

4. The juice of any fruit or vegetable so compounded as to produce by any means an alcoholic substance, is strictly forbidden by our Good Templar's obligation.—G. W. C. T. TOWER, Conn. 3d s. 11.

5. It is a violation of the obligation for a member of one Lodge to urge members of another Lodge to leave the Order.—Wis. 11th s. 17.

6. It is a violation of the spirit of our obligation to habitually play pleasure games of cards in saloons where intoxicating liquors are sold.—Cal. 7th s. 28.

7. A Good Templar who would continually and habitually assemble at a public bar-room for the purpose of purchasing

cigars, or temperance drinks, would violate the spirit of Article 2d of the Constitution; but the simple purchase of a cigar, or any temperance drink, would not render a member liable to any charge. The practice of making purchases of any article of commerce from a rum-seller, is reprehensible when it can be conveniently avoided.—Cal. 7th s. 29.

8. Ques. If a charge be brought against a brother for a violation of Article 2d of our Constitution, and he acknowledges that he has drank cider, but through ignorance; not knowing it was against the rules of the Order, should the charge be sustained by the Committee of Investigation?

Ans. Intent is the essence of crime. If the brother was really ignorant, there was no violation; the Lodge is its own judge of whether there was collusion between defendant and the Investigating Committee.—Ibid.

9. It is a violation of the pledge to use intoxicating drink (including malt liquors) as a medicine, except on the written prescription of a moral and temperate physician, when such a physician is at all accessible.—G. W. C. T. Trus, O. 13th s. 12.

It is a violation of the pledge to use intoxicating drink as a medicine, except in the manner, form and quantity prescribed by a physician.—Ibid.

It is a violation of the pledge to buy intoxicating drink to be used as a medicine, in a saloon, hotel, or any other place where it is sold as a beverage, when a drug store is at all accessible.—Ibid.

It is a violation of the pledge to use intoxicating drink as a medicine at any other place than one's home, residence, or place of business, except in the case of travellers and sojourners, who should, nevertheless, use it, if at all, as a medicine, so as to discountenance its sale and use most effectually.—Ibid.

It is a violation of the pledge to use, habitually, Hostetter's, Roback's, Drake's, Butt's or McLean's Bitters, or any other Bitters, Cordials or Tonics, of which alcohol forms the basis, except when prescribed by a moral and temperate physician.—Ibid.

10. It is a violation of the pledge to use as a beverage any drink that is *liable to ferment*, for the simple reason that it is impossible to decide when it has *so far fermented* as to contain alcohol, and be intoxicating. *Domestic beers*, unfermented, and not liable to ferment, are not excluded by our pledge.—Ibid.

11. The cultivation of and traffic in the Rhubarb Wine Plant, with the intent to manufacture wine from it, is a violation of the pledge.—Ibid.

12. We deem it a violation of the principles of our Order to patronize secular newspapers unfriendly to our cause, or religious periodicals that admit liquor advertisements, or other anti-temperance matter.—R. W. G. L. 13th s.

13. The decision of the Grand Lodge that it is a violation of our obligation to visit billiard saloons, or other places where liquors are sold, is argued against as wrong by many persons pledged for temperance. "If a man don't drink, what harm in his going into saloons?" It is an old saying, that "people are known by the company they keep." A true and honest temperance man won't find any attractions in liquor shops—will shun them as he would a pest-house.—Wis. Chief, Vol. 16th, No. 11.

14. It is a violation to use the Good Templar's signs, passwords or tests, in any organization or place not sanctioned by the R. W. G. Lodge.—R. W. G. L., 13th s. 53.

15. Where a Grand Lodge authorizes a detective system for the purpose of obtaining evidence against liquor sellers of their violations of the laws of their State restraining or prohibiting the sale of liquors, and the proper officers of the Detective Department appoint detectives who are Good Templars, it is a violation of the pledge for such Good Templars to purchase liquors by the glass at public drinking places, although they may only taste of the liquors to determine their character.—Ibid 87.

### Charges.

1. Ques. One of our members violated Act 2d. A charge was preferred. Committee appointed. Accused notified to appear and answer charge. He failed to come forward,

whereupon the Committee reported him guilty of contempt. The report was received by Temple, and then on a two-third vote the Temple went into Committee of the Whole to try the case. The violation was clearly proven, and the brother sentenced to be reprimanded in open Temple by the W. C. T. The W. S. was instructed to notify him to appear at next meeting. He failed to do so; when, on motion, he was declared *expelled*! Had the Temple a right to expel him, according to the above statement? Could his failing to appear before the Temple subject him to expulsion, at least without preferring a written charge?

Ans. The Temple acted illegally in the case on the night in question, no charge having been preferred. The Committee appointed on the case having reported him guilty of contempt, by Sec. 6, Article 9, of Constitution, their report was final, and should be laid on the table two weeks before action was taken. If, when the Committee brought in their report, the accused was present, and produced evidence to show that he was unavoidably absent, then, and only then, could the Temple legally go into Committee of the Whole on the case. Taking it for granted that the law in this case was complied with, the subsequent action of the Temple, in deciding on "Reprimand," would be final; and before the accused could be expelled, a charge for contempt for not appearing when notified, or for a subsequent violation, would have to be preferred.—Messenger, C. W., 1867.

2. In case a special charge of violation of obligation stating time and place, and the Committee are unable to sustain said special charge, evidence of previous or subsequent violations, is admissible, and sufficient to convict.—N. Y. 2d s. 22.

3. The Lodge is bound, in all cases, to receive the confession of an erring brother, whether made in open Lodge, or before the Committee.—Ibid.

4. A Committee should not be sustained in presenting resolutions to the Lodge for their action, without the testimony upon which they based their resolutions.—Ibid.

5. If a member is re-obligated, charges can be preferred

against him for other offences committed before he was re-obligated, provided they were not known to the Lodge at the time of re-obligating him.—G. W. C. T. RUSSELL, Mich. 13th s. 18.

6. Ques. Is an accusation in the following form, such an one as the accused are bound to defend, they having objected because it was too general, and cited no time or place? “Nov. 27, 1866.—I charge Bros. H. S. and M. G. with violation of pledge and obligation, being intoxicated at different times within the past few weeks. A. B. & C.”

Ans. If intended as a complaint only, it is sufficiently definite; if as a charge, it would be better to specify the number of weeks; but even then the informality would not be sufficient to invalidate the proceedings.—Ibid.

7. Ques. The Lodge having refused to sustain a charge against a brother, and the Secretary having notified the brother of the fact, can the Lodge, after that meeting, re-consider the vote, and sustain the charge?

Ans. While rule 35 does not distinguish between questions to be re-considered, yet it appears highly improper to re-consider at a subsequent meeting, a case adjudicated after the forms of trial prescribed in our Constitution. And in my judgment, should not be entertained.—Ibid.

8. Ques. The Lodge having refused to sustain a charge, is a *majority vote merely*, sufficient to re-consider?

Ans. If proper to re-consider at all, a majority vote would be sufficient, because such action would not necessarily change the final issue.—Ibid.

9. Ques. Should a Lodge of Good Templars adopt the report of an Investigating Committee when they verbally report the charge sustained, and should the Lodge adopt the report before hearing the testimony?

Ans. The Lodge should hear the testimony before action upon the charges preferred, which testimony should be written.—Mich. 13th s. 27.

10. A W. C. T. has no authority to fill vacancies in a Committee of Investigation, outside of the sessions of the Lodge. The Secretary's minutes must show who compose the Committee.

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### Penalty and Results.

1. Re-obligation applies only to violation of the pledge. The playing of billiards in saloons is a violation of the law, but not the pledge. Re-obligation is not necessary in such a case.—Messenger, C. W., 1867.

2. G. M. M.—You submit for approval or disapproval the resolutions of your Lodge in the words following, to wit:

*“Resolved, That after the third violation of Art. 2d, of the Constitution of Subordinates, the offender shall invariably be expelled from the Lodge.*

*“Resolved, That this be a part of our by-laws, and strictly enforced.”*

While I do not believe that the adoption of the foregoing resolutions would be in positive contravention of our Constitution, yet I do not regard such legislation as wise, and therefore will dissuade you from passing them, and will give you my reasons:

I am disposed to regard with pity and forbearance every poor slave of the inebriating cup. It was for the regeneration of such, as well as for the salvation of those yet innocent, that our Order was instituted. Our Savior did not so limit the repetitions of his forgiveness, nor would he stop the exercise of clemency at the *seventh* time, or even the seventy and seventh time.

Our Grand Lodge, acting upon the same merciful principle, has made provision by resolution for the return to the bosom

I would advise, therefore, that the Lodge never inflict any severer penalty for violation of Art. 2d, than "suspension;" for indefinite suspension as effectually bars an erring member from the Lodge-room as does "expulsion," while the way is left open and clear for extending to him a helping hand, should circumstances call for the exercise of kindness.—G. W. C. T. CAMPBELL, Mo. 1867.

3. Where a reprimand is vetoed by the Lodge, re-obligation should be added where the offence is violation of the pledge. The W. C. T. may, with consent of Lodge, request the W. V. T., W. Chap. or P. W. C. T. to give the reprimand. —Temp. Off. vol. 4—4.

4. Ques. Hartford Lodge No. 12, Ky., passed a resolution, imposing a fine upon each male member, of 20 cents, who failed to attend the Lodge two meetings in succession, without an excuse satisfactory to the Lodge. The D. G. W. C. T. decided the same unconstitutional, on the ground that it *conflicts* with his duties as a Christian or citizen. Was he correct?

Ans. The facts in this case were these: A number of ladies and gentlemen of the town, not connected with our Order, had formed what they called a Literary Club, where they met once a week, and drank wine, whisky, &c., and some of the male Good Templars absented themselves from the Lodge, for the purpose of attending the Club. In this case there is no doubt the Lodge were right in adopting and enforcing the resolution; but irrespective of any special conduct seeming to require such penalties, a Lodge would have a clear right to fine its members for non-attendance upon its meetings.—P. R. W. G. T. CHASE, 1867.

5. After the Lodge has voted to suspend a member, the



re-obligated, even though some penalty may have been inflicted upon him.—Mich. 13th s. 11.

8. A member confessing in open Lodge to a violation of obligation, is thereby so far suspended as to be deprived of taking part in the Lodge, until action can be taken on his case. And in case of such confession, charges cannot be preferred against the member for the offence involved in the confession before the Lodge take action.—G. W. C. T. RUSSELL, Mich. 13th s. 18.

9. Ques. If a Good Templar pleads guilty of violating his pledge, and his Lodge vote a reprimand, can the Lodge suspend or postpone the reprimand indefinitely?

Ans. They cannot; because such action would be equal to refusing to punish for violation.—G. W. C. T. RUSSELL, Mich. 13th s. 18.

10. A Lodge has not the right to suspend a member on a charge upon which he has been tried and found guilty, and then expel him without a trial for violations committed during the period of his suspension.—G. W. C. T. RUSSELL, Mich. 13th s. 19.

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### **Appeal.**

1. Ques. What is necessary on the part of a Subordinate Lodge to take an appeal to the G. L.? Can any member, other than the parties interested, take an appeal? Is the simple fact that the Lodge is notified, and the notice appears on record, alone sufficient to carry an appeal?

2. While a ballot is proceeding for W. C. T., it cannot be stopped and ordered over again for the purpose of allowing another candidate to be balloted for.—Cal. 7th s. 31.

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### **Initiation of Candidates.**

1. The obligation of our Order can only be given in the Lodge, and in regular course of initiation. Those wishing to give their name and influence to the Temperance cause, can sign the pledge, and carry on what is called the "Old Temperance Society," and for the accommodation of such persons who consent to join the Order, every Temple should keep a pledge book. The obligation of the Order, however, cannot be administered outside of the Lodge, though the pledge can; yet it does not make those to whom it is administered members of the Order.—Messenger, Can., 1867.

2. No person known to be deeply immoral, should be admitted to membership in our Order, until he gives good evidence of a sincere desire to reform.—G. W. C. T. Tower, Conn. 3d s. 11.

3. Lawfully elected candidates are entitled to initiation at any *regular* meeting of the Lodge, and should be initiated if they apply.—Ibid.

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### **Election of Officers.**

1. After nominations have been made by a Lodge on the regular previous evening for any office, which nominations are not declined, can a Lodge again, by vote, open the nomination on the evening of election, and will the election of officers so last nominated be of legal effect?

Ans. They may, by a two-thirds vote, and such elections are legal.—Mich. 13th s. 12.

2. When individuals are nominated for W. C. T. on the evening of nomination, one declines, but on the evening of election he receives a majority of all the votes cast, can he then accept the office, and should he be declared elected?

Ans. He can accept, and should be declared elected ; and so with any officer.—Ibid.

3. An Ex-District Deputy, who has money in his possession belonging to the Grand Lodge, which he has neglected to pay over, can be legally elected a W. C. T. of a Lodge of which he is a legal member.—Ibid 29.

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### **Installation of Officers.**

1. When the Deputy of a Lodge is elected to fill any office in a Subordinate Lodge, the proper officer to install him, is a W. C. T., P. W. C. T., or another Deputy.—Cal. 7th s. 30.

2. An officer cannot be installed by proxy.—Mich. 13th s. 11.

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### **G. W. C. Templars.**

1. Ques. Is a Grand Worthy Counsellor, or Chaplain, competent, by virtue of such office, to organize Lodges, as well as to install officers, and confer degrees ? Can a Grand Worthy Counsellor be commissioned as a District Deputy, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, of which he is an officer ?

Ans. A Grand Lodge has the power to settle both of the above questions by a constitutional provision, by by-law, or by resolution ; but in the event no special action has been taken upon the subject by the Grand Lodge, the whole matter of organizing Lodges, installing officers, and conferring Degrees. is under the control of the G. W. C. T. and he can

2. A G. W. C. Templar, as a matter of course, outranks all his Deputies, and can, if he is so disposed, perform in person any duties that he has authorized others, by general commission, to perform for him.—R. W. G. T. HASTINGS, 13th s.

3. A G. W. C. Templar has no *right to demand* the Chair of a Subordinate Lodge, when the Lodge is in good standing, and is working properly.—Ibid.

4. The Grand Worthy Counsellor, or any other officer legally presiding at a session of a Grand Lodge, while thus presiding is invested with all the powers that belong to the G. W. C. T. as *presiding officer*, but no further, provided the G. W. C. T. is accessible, so that he can perform in person, the other duties of his position.

Any question that comes up in the regular order of business, the presiding officer, whoever he may be, can decide, and if not appealed from, his decision is as binding as though given by the G. W. C. T. in person.—Ibid.

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### Deputies.

1. A State Deputy cannot reverse the decision of Lodge Deputy.—G. W. C. T. TOWER, Conn. 3d s. 11.

2. A District Deputy has no more right than any other member, to insist upon candidates being initiated after all the business of the Lodge is transacted, ready to close, and not willing to initiate.—Mich. 13th s. 29.

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### P. W. C. Templars.

3. An appointed P. W. C. T., the first term of a Lodge, has no more right to preside in a Lodge in the absence of the regular officers, than any Third Degree member present.—Cal. 7th s. 28.

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### W. C. Templar.

1. The W. C. T. of a Lodge can invite a visiting W. C. T. to preside over the Lodge visited, without a special motion carried for that purpose.—Cal. 7th s. 30.

2. Ques. Can the W. C. T. elect, enter upon the duties of his office before he is installed, and appoint the appointed officers of the Lodge, or must he first be installed, and then make the appointment?

Ans. He may so far enter upon the duties of his office, as to make the appointments before he is installed. See page 36 of the Ritual.—G. W. C. T. RUSSELL, Mich. 13th s. 18.

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### Cards.

1. There is no such thing in our Order as a *withdrawal card*. Any one who desires to do so, can withdraw from the Order by paying all dues, there being no charge against him for violation of his obligations, on his giving the notice required by the rules of the Lodge of which he is a member; but a person thus withdrawing, is not entitled to a card of any kind.

Are they to be admitted as visitors in any Lodge at regular meetings?

Ans. They are not.—P. R. W. G. T. CHASE, 1867.

And they are not entitled to visit or enter any Lodge after procuring clearance cards—Ibid.

3. One clearance card will not suffice for more than one person to leave a Lodge.—Cal. 7th s. 28.

4. A member who has taken a clearance card from a Subordinate Lodge, has no right to a seat in the Grand Lodge.—Ibid.

5. A member withdraws from his Lodge by card, and was proposed for membership by card in another Lodge. His proposition was rejected, and card retained "because found unworthy." Decided by the District Deputy that the action of the Lodge in withholding the card was legal. G. W. C. T. GILES reversed the decision of the Deputy, on the ground that the card was private property, and could not be revoked, or retained, except by the Lodge granting it, and then only on proof of unworthiness, after a fair trial, and an opportunity given the holder of said card to defend himself.—G. W. C. T. GILES, Wis. 11th s. 38.

6. An application to join by card was rejected, and the Secretary directed to certify such rejection on the card, before returning it to the owner.

Held, that the Lodge had no right to make an endorsement of any kind upon the card.—Wis. 11th s. 39.

7. A member holding a clearance card, even if he is in possession of the Quarterly pass-word, cannot receive the degrees in any Lodge.—Mich. 13th s. 11.

8. A Lodge may refuse admission to a member who has taken a clearance card from that same Lodge during the remainder of the quarter, even when said member has the P. W.—Ibid 12. .

9. A member holding a clearance card, must join the Lodge nearest to his own house, unless it be in a city, or

village where there are two or more Lodges, in which case he may choose to which one of them he will belong.—G. W. C. T. RUSSELL, Mich. 13th s. 18.

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### **Withdrawals.**

1. When a member orders his name erased from the books of the Temple, if clear of all charges, his request must be complied with, and when so done, he ceases to be a member of the Order. If an officer, the Temple should at once proceed to fill vacancy by a new election.—Messenger, C. W., 1867.

2. Ques. Can a member withdraw on the first of February without being required to pay the dues for the quarter terminating with the month of April?

Ans. He can, if the notice of withdrawal is given before the new officers are installed, and the Lodge is in possession of the new pass-word.—R. W. G. T. HASTINGS, 13th s. 9.

3. A member withdrawing from the Order, terminates his membership at once on giving in his resignation, so far as responsibility to the Order for his future conduct is concerned, and *should*, therefore, leave the room immediately; but for any previous misconduct, he may be proceeded against precisely as though he had not resigned his membership.—G. W. C. T. TOWER, Conn. 3d s. 11.

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### **Pass-Word.**

1. It is lawful to write the pass-words, and show them to

4. A member is allowed to remain during the evening, if he has the pass-word with which the Lodge was opened, unless excluded for other causes. The non-payment of dues the evening the pass-word is given out, does not exclude him from *that* meeting, even if it be the second or third meeting of the quarter. The dues *should* be paid the first meeting in the quarter, but payment cannot be *enforced* till the new pass-word is given, and *then* only when the Lodge opens with it.—Ibid.

5. When a member appeals to the Grand Lodge from a fine imposed by a Subordinate Lodge, he is not considered clear on the books, or entitled to the pass-word, till the fine is paid. In case the Grand Lodge decides in his favor, his Lodge must refund the fine, if paid.—Ibid.

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### Fees and Dues.

1. The W. F. S. should pay over money coming into his possession, taking a receipt therefor, to whoever the W. C. T. appoints to fill the office, *pro tem*, in the absence of the Regular Treasurer. This course relieves the W. F. S. from responsibility in the matter.—The Messenger, C. W., 1867.

2. The W. F. S. ought to furnish a list of delinquents for dues at the end of each term, showing the amount of their indebtedness, when they should be notified to pay up—which, failing to do, then they can be dealt with according to law.—Ibid.

3. Charter members should, in all cases, pay degree fees.—R. W. G. T. HASTINGS, 13th s. 9.

4. Ques. The Constitution of Grand Lodge of New York, reads as follows: "The revenues of this body shall be derived from charter fees, Odes, Blanks, and a tax of fifteen per cent. on all receipts of Subordinate Lodges." Now, in view of the R. W. G. L. decision, Digest page 124, sec. 18, can the Grand Lodge of New York tax the Initiation fee, dues and Degree fees of charter members, who join when the Lodge is instituted?



**Ans.** It cannot tax the Initiation fee or Degree fee of those who are initiated, and take the Degrees at the institution of the Lodge. The charter fee paid, covers this, but the dues of charter members should pay the proper percentage to Grand Lodge.—P. R. W. G. T. CHASE, 1867.

5. No Subordinate Lodge has a legal right to levy a tax upon its members, additional to that of quarterly dues. See Digest, page 122.

6. It is not a misdemeanor for any member of a Subordinate Lodge to refuse to pay a tax levied by the Lodge, as no tax can lawfully be thus levied.—G. W. C. T. TOWER, Conn. 3d s. 11.

7. No Lodge has a right to refuse to forward its quarterly "per capita" tax to the Grand Lodge, and having paid over such tax into the hands of its L. D., it has no further control over it, and it is the duty of the L. D. to forward it at once to the G. Secretary, whatever may be the action of the Lodge.—Ibid.

8. Monies paid the W. F. S. of a Subordinate Lodge for Degrees, should not be handed over to the W. S. until the ballot has been had in Degree meeting.—Cal. 7th s. 80.

9. A Lodge cannot reasonably require the initiation fee, at the time of receiving the proposition.—Wis. 11th s. 20.

10. It is lawful to appropriate funds of a Subordinate Lodge to purchase premium for procuring subscribers for a temperance paper.—Ibid 22.

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### Degrees.

1. Charter members are entitled to the Degrees without any balloting. A Degree Temple cannot and must not require charter members to submit to a ballot.—G. W. C. T. RUSSELL, Mich. 13th s. 17.

2. The raps of the gavel for controlling the movements of members, are the same in the Second and Third Degrees as in the First.—R. W. G. L., 13th s. 87.

### Visiting.

1. Good Templars, when visiting other Lodges than their own, have no right to dictate as to the proceedings of such Lodges.—Cal. 7th s. 28.

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### Voting.

1. In Conn., by constitutional provision, a Lodge cannot be chartered in a town where another Lodge exists, without the consent of such Lodge, or the vote of the Grand Council. Brewster Lodge No. 13, is located in New Haven. At a regular meeting of this Lodge, held Oct. 25th, 1866, a communication was presented to the Lodge, asking its consent for the institution of another Lodge in New Haven. A motion was made "that Brewster Lodge give its consent, as requested," which was *lost*.

At a regular meeting of the Lodge, held Dec. 13th, seven weeks after the meeting above referred to, another communication, similar to the first, was presented; whereupon a motion was made, and *adopted*, that Brewster Lodge give their consent, as requested.

At the next regular meeting of the Lodge, held Dec. 20th, the question was raised, whether the vote of Dec. 13th, was legal, and it was claimed that the action of Oct. 25th, negating the motion to give consent, must first be re-considered, according to rule 25th of the Rules of the Order, or be repealed or rescinded according to Rule 17.

The Lodge Deputy decided the vote of Dec. 13th, *legal*, and on appeal, the Grand Council being divided, by consent it was referred to P. R. W. G. T. CHASE for final adjudication.

*Decided*, The vote of Brewster Lodge of 13th Dec., legal, and that the decision of Lodge Deputy should be sustained. According to Parliamentary Law, a question finally determined, cannot be brought up and acted on at the same session, except in form of re-consideration, no matter how long the session may continue; but each *Lodge meeting* is a distinct and independent session; as much so as two sessions

of a State Legislature, a year or two years apart, or two sessions of the R. W. G. Lodge, with a year intervening.—P. R. W. G. T. CHASE, 1867.

2. When the W. C. T. discovers that he has made a mistake in announcing the result of the ballot, all proceedings based upon such error should be rescinded, and the Lodge be governed by the corrected statement.—G. W. C. T. RUSSELL, Mich. 13th s. 17.

3. Whether "voting for expulsion," or anything else, the W. C. T. should require all the members present to vote, unless for good reason the Lodge shall excuse them; but in case any shall neglect or refuse to vote, the constitutional majority of those who do vote, will be sufficient to carry the question.—G. W. C. T. RUSSELL, Mich. 13th s. 18.

4. Ques. Two members having been excused from voting, would a motion that *no* member be excused be in order, and should the W. C. T. entertain the motion?

Ans. The W. C. T. might, with propriety, entertain such a motion; but an affirmative vote of the Lodge would not bind the two members, whom the Lodge had already excused, without first considering the motion by which they were excused.—Ibid.

5. After the W. C. T. has stated a question to the Lodge, and arisen to put the question, a motion to adjourn is not in order.—Mich. 13th s. 30.

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### Grand Lodges.

1. A Grand Lodge has the right to exercise its full powers

A Lodge can appeal from the decision of a Deputy, to the R. W. G. T. or G. W. C. T., as the case may be, or they can ask for his removal, setting forth the grounds upon which it is asked. For a violation of his pledge, or of any of his obligations as a Good Templar, the Lodge of which he is a member alone can try him. For his *official* acts as Deputy, he is amenable solely to the one from whom he gets his commission, or to the R. W. G. Lodge, or Grand Lodge with which his principal is connected.—R. W. G. T. HASTINGS, 18th s. 9.

2. How is a Subordinate Lodge to know whether it may not be in contempt to the Grand Lodge? Should said Lodge be notified, and by whom?

Ans. Contempt signifies the act of despising—a disregard of authority, or treating a thing as *mean*.

When, therefore, a Subordinate Lodge treats *official* papers or documents and decisions of the G. W. C. T., communications from the G. W. S., or Rules and Laws of the Grand Lodge with *disrespect*, refusing to entertain them, or rejects them by refusing to obey and submit to the proper authority of the Grand Lodge in any way, said Lodge is in contempt.

Also, by refusing to submit to the *decisions* of the L. D., when appeals are referred to him, it is in contempt.

When a Lodge shows contempt, the L. D. should immediately notify the G. W. C. T. of the fact, so that he may take proper action in the matter, by officially notifying said Lodge, that it is in *contempt* to the Grand Lodge.—G. W. C. T. BALL, N. Y. 2d s. 7.

3. A Lodge receiving to membership members of another Lodge under charges in their own Lodge.

between a member who has been convicted of a violation of his obligation, and one who openly confesses his error from his own sense of honor, and seeks forgiveness for his wrongs: Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Grand Lodge, that a member convicted of violation, be dealt with according to the spirit of article 9th of our Constitution.

2d. *Resolved*, That any member who comes forward and acknowledges his error, and asks to be re-instated, the Lodge has the right to re-instate him by re-obligating him, without inflicting any other punishment.—Ky. 3d s. 11.

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### Miscellaneous.

1. A member of our Order is *obliged* to serve upon any committee, unless excused; and such member is not to be the judge as to the character of the subject matter confided to the committee.—G. W. C. T. CAMPBELL, Mo. 1867.

2. A member of a Subordinate Lodge has not a right to reveal to persons outside of the Lodge, the business transacted therein.—Cal. 7th s. 28.

3. It is no part of the work of this Order to accompany the signs with language explaining such signs.—R. W. G. T. HASTINGS.

4. Ques. When the W. C. T. of Subordinate Lodges, asks the question, "Has any member violated the pledge?" is it according to the usage of the Order for the members who have not committed such a violation, to arise and assume the Good Templar's attitude? If such is not the usage, should it be practiced in any of our Lodges?

Ans. It is not the usage, and should not be practiced.—Mich. 13th s. 11.

5. It would be a violation of obligation, and highly improper, for a member to use outside of the Lodge, the gavel and the significance of the "raps."—G. W. C. T. RUSSELL, Mich. 13th s. 20.

6. No Subordinate Lodge should publish, or offer for publication, its action, in any case where the character of any member is involved.—Mich. 13th s. 31.

7. A Hall or other real estate held by a Lodge, does not, in case the Lodge disbands, or becomes extinct, become the property of the Grand Lodge. It belongs to the members jointly, who are in good standing when the Lodge breaks up.—G. W. C. T. Titus, O. 13th s. 12.

8. An officer absent at roll-call is liable to a fine, though he may arrive soon after his name is called, and fill his office during the rest of the evening. The Lodge, in such a case, should excuse him, on motion, when his case comes up, unless his tardiness is willful or habitual. No charge need be preferred in case of the absence of officers. It is a delinquency, open and apparent upon the calling of the roll, and needs no investigation. The absentee should always be allowed to state the reasons of his absence before the fine is entered.—Ibid.

9. No one is allowed to remain in the ante-room during the sessions of the Lodge, longer than is necessary to pass in and out, except the Outside Guard, and other officers or committees in the discharge of other duties imposed by the Lodge. The ante-rooms of our Lodges should not be used as places of resort for idlers.—Ibid.

10. If a Treasurer's bond of a Subordinate Lodge is designed to be anything more than a mere form, it must have on it a Revenue Stamp of \$1 00, according to the Internal Revenue Law of the United States.—R. W. G. L., 13th s. 87. (See Remarks of P. R. W. G. T. CHASE, page 173.)

Since this decision was made, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the Treasurer's bond in our order only requires a twenty-five cent stamp.

## APPENDIX.

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The following is the uniform Constitution adopted at the last session of R. W. G. Lodge, held at Detroit, May, 1867, for Grand and Subordinate Lodges, which, according to the vote of that body, is to be the fundamental law for all Grand Lodges hereafter organized, and Subordinate Lodges under the jurisdiction of such Grand Lodges, as well as for all Subordinate Lodges under the immediate jurisdiction of the R. W. G. Lodge. Grand Lodges now in existence are invited to examine it, and adopt the same, if receiving their approval.

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### General Rules.

To avoid ambiguity of expression, the masculine form of the pronoun is used in the following pages, and generally in all Good Templar publications, but it is in all cases to be construed as referring to either sex, according to circumstances.

No person can be admitted to membership in this Order, unless he believes in the existence of Almighty God, as the Ruler and Governor of all things, *and is willing to take our pledge for life*; under this rule we welcome all classes to our Order. The young—that we may save them from falling into the snares of the tempter. The inebriate, *who earnestly desires to reform*—that we may assist him to break the chains of appetite that bind him to the car of ruin. The moral and social—that by uniting all these elements of society, we may the better advance the cause of Temperance and morality.

## Constitution of the Grand Lodge.

### ART. I.—NAME, JURISDICTION, MEMBERSHIP.

§ 1. NAME.—This Lodge shall be entitled, The Grand Lodge of ———, of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

§ 2. JURISDICTION.—This Grand Lodge shall have jurisdiction over all Subordinate Lodges and Degree Temples of Good Templars now existing, or which may hereafter exist in the ——— of ———. It shall have the sole right and power to grant, suspend, or revoke charters; to originate and regulate the means of its own support, and to receive and decide appeals, and determine all questions of law and usage, subject to the R. W. G. Lodge of North America.

§ 3. THE MEMBERS of this body shall be its officers and past officers, representatives and past representatives, who are contributing members of the several Lodges subordinate to this Grand Lodge, and who have taken the Grand Lodge Degree, and been admitted, as required by this Constitution.

§ 4. REPRESENTATIVES.—Each Lodge composed of not more than *fifty* members, shall be entitled to *one* Representative; over *fifty*, and not exceeding *one hundred* members, *two* Representatives; exceeding *one hundred*, and not exceeding *two hundred* members, *three* Representatives; exceeding *two hundred* members, *four* Representatives. No Lodge shall be entitled to more than *four* Representatives, and any full Degree member shall be eligible to election as Representative. Alternate Representatives may be chosen, (if desired,) under such rules as may be prescribed by the Grand Lodge in its By-Laws.

§ 5. ELECTION AND TIME OF SERVICE.—The regular election of Representatives shall be held at the first regular meeting



to any session, an election may be had at any regular meeting within four weeks of such session. The regular term of service shall be one year; but those elected to fill vacancies, and such additional Representatives as may be elected prior to other than annual sessions, shall serve only until the next annual election. No Lodge can be represented by any but its own members, and a transfer of membership shall vacate a Representative's seat.

§ 6. PRIVILEGES OF THE GRAND LODGE.—All acting and past W. C. T.'s, acting and past W. V. T.'s, and all Deputies of the G. W. C. T., shall be entitled to the G. L. Degree, and all the privileges of membership in this G. Lodge, except voting, provided that they are in good standing in their several Lodges, and present the proper credentials.

§ 7. CREDENTIALS.—All Representatives shall receive a regularly attested certificate of election to this body. All members entitled to the G. L. Degree, under Sec. 6, shall receive a certificate of services in their respective offices from the Lodge in which said services were rendered, and this shall be their proper credentials entitling them to seats in this Lodge, and the G. W. C. T.'s commission shall be the requisite credentials of deputies. But no Representatives or non-voting members can be admitted, unless they are full Degree members, and in possession of the current quarterly pass-word.

§ 8. VOTING.—All members under sec. 3, of this Article, shall be eligible to office, and vote on all questions except the election of officers, and when the yeas and nays are called, and shall be permitted to take part in the proceedings and debates of this Grand Lodge. The yeas and nays

tion of ten members, representing at least seven Lodges. No session shall be opened for general business, unless at least seven Lodges are represented; but a smaller number may open, act on the credentials of members, confer the Grand Lodge Degree, and adjourn from time to time, until a quorum shall be present. .

#### ARTICLE III.—OFFICERS.

§ 1. THE OFFICERS of this Lodge shall be, 1st, Grand Worthy Chief Templar; 2d, Grand Worthy Counsellor; 3d, Grand Vice Templar; 4th, Grand Secretary; 5th, Grand Treasurer; 6th, Grand Chaplain; 7th, Grand Marshal; 8th, Grand Guard; 9th, Grand Sentinel; 10th, Assistant Grand Secretary; 11th, Deputy Grand Marshal. The *first five* shall be elected by the Lodge; the 6th and 7th appointed by the G. W. C. T. elect; the 8th and 9th by the G. V. T. elect; the others by the officers they assist. The G. W. C. T. may also appoint a Grand Messenger, when desired by the G. Lodge; he shall also appoint, from time to time, such full Degree members for State, District, County, Special and Lodge Deputies, as the interests of the Order may seem to require.

§ 2. THE REGULAR ELECTION of Grand Officers shall be by ballot, on the second day of each annual session. The nominations for each office shall be followed by the election of the same, before the nominations for the next, and a majority of all the votes cast shall be necessary to a choice. All officers, unless removed according to the provisions of this Constitution, shall hold their seats until their successors are installed.

§ 3. VACANCIES in any office may be filled at any session, and in case the office of G. Secretary becomes vacant, the G. W. C. T., by consent of the Grand Council, shall appoint a member of this Grand Lodge to act in said office until the next session, when the vacancy shall be filled by election, and such appointed officer shall receive the regular salary for the term of such service.

§ 4. PENALTIES.—This G. Lodge may place on trial, and

remove any officer for dereliction of duty and improper conduct, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present. It may enforce upon its members any penalty to the extent of expulsion for a violation of the Constitution, Rules, Obligations, or any principles of the Order.

ARTICLE IV.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

§ 1. The G. W. C. T. shall be the chief executive officer of this G. Lodge, and of the Order of Good Templars in this State. He shall preside at all its sessions, preserve order, enforce a proper observance of the laws and usages of this body, decide questions of doubt or difficulty, whenever properly submitted, appoint such officers and committees as the Constitution or usage may require, provide for the institution of new Lodges, and the general prosperity of the Order. He shall be clothed with the power and provided with the means necessary to the thorough and faithful discharge of his duties, submit at each session a full written report of the work done by himself or deputies, all decisions made, the condition of the Order, its prospects and requirements for the future, and shall discharge such other duties as the interests of the Order require.

§ 2. The G. W. C. shall assist the G. W. C. T., preside in his absence or disability, and in case of its vacancy assume that office and perform its duties until the next session, when a G. W. C. T. shall be elected.

§ 3. The G. V. T. shall render such assistance to the G. W. C. T. as may be required, have charge of the doors and ante-rooms of the G. Lodge, and direct the admission of members. In case the office of G. W. C. becomes vacant, he shall assume and perform the duties of the office, and in the absence of the G. W. C. T. and the G. W. C. shall

also of the returns of the Subordinate Lodges, notify all Subordinate Lodges of the action of this body, furnish them with such instructions, blanks, etc., as may be necessary for their correct working, and furnish for publication the "Journal of Proceedings," and an abstract of returns, immediately after each session. He shall be Chairman of the Committee on Returns and Credentials, with power to make or direct necessary corrections. He shall keep the financial accounts of this Grand Lodge, receive its monies and pass the same over to the G. Treasurer, taking his receipt; but may, when it becomes necessary to make immediate use of the money, pay it upon the order of the G. W. C. T., and place the order in the hands of the G. T. At the end of his term, and also at every session, he shall present a full written report of the business of his office, with all the information in his possession relative to the condition of the Order. He shall prepare and publish the "Journal of Proceedings," Blank Returns, Credentials, Certificates, Circulars, Pass-Words, and such other matter as the G. Lodge shall direct or the interests of the Order require.

§ 5. The G. T. shall receive all monies, securities, and vouchers of the G. Lodge, and pay all orders drawn on him by the G. W. C. T. and G. S., and shall keep an accurate account of his receipts and expenditures, and make a full report in writing at each regular session.

§ 6. The G. Messenger shall act as Janitor of the Hall, keep the room and regalia in order, and convey messages.

§ 7. All Grand Officers shall discharge such duties as may be required by the Ritual or usages of the Order, or by the G. Lodge.

Order, and at the close of each quarter, furnish the G. W. C. T., with a report of his proceedings and the condition of the Lodge. He shall perform such other duties as are specified in his commission.

§ 9. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE shall be composed of the Elective Grand Officers. They shall have power to grant and revoke charters, and in the recess of the Grand Lodge, shall exercise the powers of that body, but all their acts shall be subject to be set aside, or revised by the G. Lodge.

#### ARTICLE V.—COMMITTEES.

§ 1. The G. W. C. T. shall appoint at each annual session of the G. Lodge, the following committees, to consist of five each, viz:—Committee on Appeals, Committee on Finance, Committee on Credentials and Returns, Committee on State of the Order, Committee on Constitutions.

§ 2. The Committee on Credentials and Returns shall examine and report upon all returns, credentials and claims for seats submitted to them.

§ 3. The Committee on Appeals shall receive all appeals that may be presented to the G. Lodge at least ten days before any regular session, and report thereon in writing. They shall receive the testimony adduced by the Deputy, and no other.

§ 4. The Committee on the State of the Order shall, at each session of the G. Lodge, submit a report containing such information as they may deem interesting or instructive. They shall take charge of such reports of officers, resolutions, petitions, etc., as may be referred to them, and recommend such measures as in their judgment will best promote the interests of the Order.

§ 5. The Committee on Finance shall examine, audit and report upon all bills and claims presented, and the books and accounts of the officers; at each session report in writing, the state of the finances, and at each annual session recommend such measures of finance as they may deem necessary.

## ARTICLE VI.—REVENUE.

§ 1. The revenue of this body shall be derived from charter fees, and supplies required by Subordinate Lodges and Degree Temples, and such per capita tax upon the membership of Subordinate Lodges and Degree Temples, fees for each initiation and Degrees conferred, as may be determined and voted at the annual sessions of the Grand Lodge, and such special assessments as may be imposed by a two-thirds vote of the Grand Lodge at a regular session.

§ 2. CHARTER FEES.—The fee for Charters and set of Books and Cards, shall not be less than ten dollars, and new Lodges and Degree Temples shall pay the necessary expenses of the Instituting Officer.

## ARTICLE VII.—SUBORDINATE LODGES.

§ 1. CHARTERS.—On the written application of ten or more persons, not less than sixteen years of age, in good standing in any community, the G. W. C. T. and G. Secretary may grant a charter and designate a Deputy to institute the Lodge, and instruct the members in the work of the Order; provided, however, that no application emanating from a city, town or village in which a Lodge shall then exist, shall be granted without the consent of such Lodge, or if there be more than one Lodge, without the consent of one of such Lodges, except by vote of the Executive Committee or Grand Lodge.

§ 2. MEMORIALS, PETITIONS, APPEALS.—All members of Subordinate Lodges shall have the right to memorialize or petition this G. Lodge; also to appeal from the decision of the W. C. T. or Subordinate Lodge, to the District Deputy, and if there be no District Deputy, or if his decision is unsatisfactory, then appeals may be taken to the G. W. C. Templar, or Grand Lodge, and these rights shall not be abridged by reason of informality.

§ 3. RETURNS.—All Subordinate Lodges shall make returns at the end of each quarter as full as the forms provided for them permit, and a failure to make such returns for one year shall work a forfeiture of Charter. Deputies

instituting new Lodges shall also make full returns according to the forms provided them.

§ 4. SURRENDER OF CHARTER AND BOOKS.—The person having in custody the Charter and books of any Lodge shall, surrender them to the Deputy at any time when ordered to do so by the Executive Committee.

§ 5. OFFENCES.—The Executive Committee, on being informed that any Lodge has violated any of the laws of the Order, or is so conducting as to bring reproach upon the Order, shall at once investigate the case, and if they find the charges sustained, take such measures as they may deem necessary to punish the Lodge and protect the Order. But the Lodge may appeal from the action of the Executive Committee to the Grand Lodge.

§ 6. CERTIFICATES.—Members of an extinct Lodge in good standing at the time of its demise, may, at any time within twelve months afterwards, receive from the G. S. a certificate under his hand and the seal of the G. Lodge, which shall serve the purpose of a clearance card; provided the G. S. may, for good reasons, refuse to grant a certificate to any member, subject to the decision of the Executive Committee.

§ 8. RESTORING CHARTERS.—At any time within one year from the surrender of a Charter, the Executive Committee may, if they deem it expedient, on such terms as they may determine, restore the Charter on petition of ten persons who were members of the Lodge in good standing at the time of the surrender.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—JOURNAL, SALARIES, BONDS.

§ 1. JOURNAL.—The reports of officers and committees

to installation, execute to the G. W. C. T., G. W. C., and G. V. T., by names, and to their successors in office, a bond, in such sum as the G. Lodge may name, with two approved sureties, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their official duties, rendering just and true accounts, just payment of all funds coming into their hands, and immediate delivery of all monies and property belonging to this Grand Lodge, at the close of their term of office.

ARTICLE IX.—BY-LAWS AND AMENDMENTS.

§ 1. BY-LAWS.—This G. Lodge may, at any regular session, adopt such By-Laws, Rules of Order, or Order of Business, as may be found necessary, which do not conflict with this Constitution, nor that of the R. W. G. Lodge of N. A., provided, that said By-Laws, or Rules of Order, and all amendments or additions thereto, shall first receive the approval of the R. W. G. Lodge, or in the interim between sessions, the approval of the R. W. G. Sec.

§ 2. AMENDMENTS.—This Constitution, and the Constitutions of Subordinate Lodges, shall be altered or amended only by the R. W. G. Lodge, in the manner provided in Article 20 of the R. W. G. L. Constitution, for the alteration or amendment thereof.

Provided, that at the annual session of this R. W. G. L., in 1868, amendments offered on the first day of the session may be acted upon at the same session, but not on the first day of the session.

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**Constitution of Subordinate Lodges,  
I. O. G. T.**

ARTICLE I.—NAME, HOW COMPOSED, QUORUM.



## ARTICLE II.—PLEDGE.

§ 1. No member shall make, buy, sell, use, furnish, or cause to be furnished to others, as a beverage, any Spirituous or Malt Liquors, Wine or Cider; and every member shall discountenance the manufacture, sale, and use thereof in all proper ways.

## ARTICLE III.—MEMBERSHIP.

§ 1. ELIGIBILITY.—No person under twelve years of age shall be admitted a member of this Lodge, and the Lodge, by a By-Law, may fix any higher limit not above eighteen years. A person residing in any other town in which a Lodge exists, must have the consent, in writing, of that Lodge, or if more than one Lodge exist there, the consent of one of them.

§ 2. PROPOSITION AND BALLOT.—The name, residence, and occupation of a candidate for membership, shall be presented in writing by some member of the Lodge, and referred to a committee of three, two of whom shall be appointed by the W. C. T., and one by the W. V. T. The committee shall investigate the subject, and report thereon, at the next regular meeting, when the Lodge shall ballot on the proposition. Four black balls shall be sufficient to reject a candidate, but a vote of rejection may be re-considered on motion of any member, at the same or next meeting, but at no other. The G. W. C. T., or his Deputy, when requested by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, may grant a dispensation to ballot for a candidate on the same evening he is proposed; in their absence, the ballot may be taken by unanimous consent of the Lodge.

§ 3. WITHDRAWAL OF PROPOSITION.—A proposition for membership having been referred to a committee, shall not be withdrawn without unanimous consent.

§ 4. POSTPONEMENT.—Should the Committee of Investigation find cause, or any member desire it, the report and proposition may be indefinitely postponed, (which shall not be considered a rejection, but a new proposition may be made at any time.)

§ 5. DEPOSIT OF CARD.—A candidate for membership by card shall deposit it with the proposition, or furnish satisfactory evidence that it has been lost; and he shall be subject in all cases to the provisions of the second section of this Article.

§ 6. EXPELLED AND REJECTED CANDIDATES.—No person who has been expelled or rejected from this or any other Lodge of the Order, shall be again proposed within three months from the date of his expulsion or rejection; and no member who has been suspended shall be proposed for membership in any other Lodge, until he has been re-instated in the Lodge suspending him.

§ 7. SIGNING THE CONSTITUTION.—Every person, on becoming a member, shall sign this Constitution.

§ 8. Charter members must be initiated within three months of the institution of the Lodge.

#### ARTICLE IV.—FEES AND DUES.

§ 1. INITIATION FEES AND QUARTERLY DUES.—The initiation fee shall not be less than fifty cents, and the quarterly dues not less than fifteen cents per quarter, to be paid in advance; but no dues shall be required of one for the current quarter of his initiation.

§ 2. PENALTY FOR NON-PAYMENT.—No member shall receive the Pass-Word until his dues for the current quarter are paid, and no member without the Pass-Word shall be permitted to sit in the Lodge.

§ 3. DEGREES.—Each Lodge granting a certificate for Degrees to a member, shall not receive less than twenty-five cents for each Degree, which shall go into the funds of the Lodge.

#### ARTICLE V.—OFFICERS AND TERMS

Supporter; 13th, Left Supporter. The *first nine* shall be elective, the Supporters appointed by the W. C. T. elect; and the others by the officers they assist.

§ 2. ELIGIBILITY.—After this Lodge has been instituted three terms, no member shall be eligible to the office of W. C. T. or W. V. T., unless he has previously served one term in some office, and none but full Degree members shall, at any time, be eligible to either of these offices, after the second election.

§ 3. ABSENCE.—If any officer shall be absent from the Lodge for three successive meetings, without rendering, at the expiration of that time, a valid excuse, his seat may be declared vacant by a two-thirds vote.

§ 4. VACANCIES.—Vacancies may be filled at any time, and the member holding an office at the close of the term, shall receive the honors of that term. In absence of the W. C. T., the W. V. T. is entitled to preside, and if both W. C. T. and W. V. T. are absent, the *senior* P. W. C. T. present. In absence of all entitled to preside, the Secretary or some other member shall call the Lodge to order, and the Lodge may, by vote in the usual manner, select some member to act *pro tem*. Any officer entitled to the Chair may yield the claim to the G. W. C. T. or his Deputies, or any P. W. C. T.

§ 5. TERMS AND ELECTIONS.—The regular terms shall commence with the first meetings in February, May, August, and November. The officers shall be elected by ballot and majority vote at the last regular meeting in each term, and installed at the first.

#### ARTICLE VI.—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

§ 1. P. W. C. T.—The W. C. T. of one term shall be, when present, the acting P. W. C. T. of the succeeding term. In his absence, the P. W. C. T. next in seniority shall fill that office. He shall have an oversight of the ceremonies, correct errors in the signs and instructions, give the charge to initiates as required by the Ritual, and examine and introduce visitors who apply for admission.

§ 2. The W. C. T. shall be the chief executive officer of the Lodge, preside at its meetings, enforce a due observance of the Constitution and Laws, exact compliance with the Constitution and Laws of the Grand Lodge, and the usages and ceremonies of the Order, see that all the officers perform their proper duties, appoint all committees and officers not otherwise provided for, inspect and announce the result of all balloting and votes, but shall not vote himself except upon ballot, and in case of tie, when all present have voted. He shall, together with the Secretary, call special meetings when necessary, or when called upon by written application of seven members; sign all drafts, cards and certificates ordered by the Lodge, and see that the returns are made out, and money appropriated for the Grand Lodge tax, and that the bond of the Treasurer elect is made out and approved prior to installation; and perform such other duties as may be required by the Ritual or Lodge properly devolving upon that office.

§ 3. The W. V. T. shall render the W. C. T. such assistance as may be required, perform the duties of that office in his absence, and have charge of the doors and ante-rooms of the Lodge.

§ 4. The Secretary shall keep a fair and impartial record of the proceedings of the Lodge, write communications, fill up certificates, notify of meetings when ordered by the W. C. T., and attest all monies ordered to be paid at a regular meeting, and no other. He shall make out, at the end of the term, for the Lodge, a full report of the proceedings during his term, and also the quarterly returns to the Grand Lodge, and with the W. C. T. certify thereto. He shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Lodge, or his charge, and deliver up to his successor, within one week from the expiration of his term, all books, papers, or other property in his possession, belonging to his office. He shall immediately notify all neighboring Lodges of the name, occupation and residence of every person rejected, expelled, or suspended from this Lodge for any cause except non-payment of dues.

§ 5. The F. Secretary shall keep just and true accounts between the Lodge and its members, credit the amounts received, and immediately pay the same over to the Treasurer, taking a receipt. On the evening of the installation he shall present to the Lodge a full report, and furnish the Secretary with the amount of receipts for initiation fees and dues during his term, and with any other information connected with his office necessary to enable the Secretary to prepare correct returns for the Grand Lodge, and shall deliver up to his successor all books, papers, and other property in his possession, belonging to the Lodge. He shall perform such other duties as the Lodge or his charge may require of him.

§ 6. The Treasurer shall give a bond of not less than \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, with such surety as may be approved by the Lodge, and shall pay all orders drawn on him by the W. C. T., attested by the Secretary, and no others. He shall receive all monies of the Lodge, and hold the same until the expiration of his term, unless otherwise ordered. He shall keep a full and correct account of all monies received and expended, and deliver up, when legally called upon, all books, monies, papers, and other property of the Lodge to his successor in office, or to whomsoever the Lodge may appoint. He shall make a report at the end of his term, and perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Lodge or his charge.

§ 7. The Marshal shall have charge of the regalia and all other property of the Lodge, which is not specially entrusted to other officers, and see that it is kept in proper order, and at the close of his term, report a schedule of the same, and its condition. He shall assist the W. C. in pre-

of the S. and M. respectively, and perform such duties as may be required of them.

§ 10. GENERAL PROVISIONS.—The officers shall, in addition to the duties specially laid down in this Article, perform such other duties as may be required of them by the Constitution, By-Laws, Rules, Rituals, ceremonies and usages of the Order, or by a vote of the Lodge.

#### ARTICLE VII.—DEGREES.

§ 1. ELIGIBILITY.—A member *eighteen* years of age, one month after his initiation in the First Degree, shall be eligible to the *Second Degree*, and one month after he has received the Second Degree, shall be eligible to the *Third Degree*. No member not thus qualified shall receive the Degrees, except Charter members on the institution of a new Lodge, except by *written* dispensation of the G. W. C. T., or his Deputy; which dispensation shall not be given in case of a member under eighteen years of age only when requested by the unanimous ballot of the Degree members of the Lodge to which such member belongs, or in case such Lodge shall be connected with a Degree Temple, the unanimous ballot of such Temple.

§ 2. APPLICATION AND BALLOT.—Members who desire to receive the Degrees, shall apply for them to the F. S. of the Subordinate Lodge, and pay him the fees therefor. The F. S. shall furnish each applicant with a certificate to that effect, and at the proper time give notice thereof to the Lodge. The applicants shall present their certificates at a Degree meeting of the Lodge, when open in the Degree applied for, when a ballot shall be taken. *Three* black ballots shall reject a candidate, in which case the certificate shall be returned to the candidate, with the rejection and date endorsed thereon, and shall not be again presented under two months, provided the ballot of rejection may be reconsidered at the same meeting on motion of any member. This section shall be in force *only* in Lodges not connected with a Degree Temple.

§ 3. Degree meetings shall be held at such times as the Lodge shall determine, (the Lodge Deputy to designate the

time if the Lodge fail to do so,) and shall be presided over *only by* the G. W. C. T., his Deputy, or a Degree Templar of some Temple duly chartered and organized; but it shall be the especial duty of the Lodge Deputy to confer the Degrees, or see that they are duly conferred.

Seven full Degree members of the Lodge, with the presiding officer, shall constitute a quorum for the conferring of Degrees, except when conferred on members of a new Lodge by the instituting officer. This section shall be in force *only* in Lodges not connected with a Degree Temple.

§ 4. RETURNS TO SUB-LODGES.—The presiding officer at any Degree Meeting held according to Sec. 3, of this Article, and the Secretary of every Temple, shall, previous to the close of the month within which such officer or Temple has conferred any Degree, forward certificates to the Secretary of the Lodge, giving the name of each member of such Lodge upon whom such officer or Temple has conferred either Degree, and designating the Degree, and time when it was so conferred.

§ 5. ROLL OF MEMBERS.—The Secretary of each Sub-Lodge shall keep a roll of the members of his Lodge who shall have taken the Second Degree, and a separate roll of those who shall have taken the Third Degree, with the date when each degree was conferred, and if the Lodge is connected with a Degree Temple, he shall immediately notify the Temple of the suspension, expulsion, withdrawal from the Lodge or Order, of any of its Degree members, and if a suspended Degree member shall be reinstated, he shall notify the Temple of his reinstatement.

§ 6. FEES AND DUES.—The initiation fee for each Degree shall not be less than twenty-five cents, and an additional

each annual term, to be paid quarterly in advance. Temples may also charge an admission fee of not more than fifty cents to full Degree members, who may be admitted as members of the Temple, under Sec. 9 of this Article.

§ 7. DEGREE TEMPLES.—Upon the application of not less than ten full Degree members, accompanied by the Charter fee, and also a certified vote of the Lodge or Lodges to which the applicants belong, recommending that a Charter be granted to them, the G. W. C. T. and G. Sec. may issue a Charter for a Degree Temple, and arrange for its institution.

§ 8. PROPOSITION AND BALLOT.—Candidates for initiation and membership in a Degree Temple, must be proposed and recommended by two full Degree members of the Lodge to which they belong, one of whom shall be the W. C. T., P. W. C. T. or Lodge Deputy. The proposition shall be in writing, stating name, residence, occupation, and date when the previous degree was taken. A ballot shall be had when the Temple is open in the Degree applied for, and if not more than one black ballot is cast, the candidate shall be declared elected, but if two or more black ballots are cast, the proposition shall then be referred to a committee of three, who shall investigate and report thereon at the next regular meeting, when another ballot shall be taken, and if not more than two black ballots are cast he shall be elected, but if more than two are cast, he shall stand rejected, and shall not be again proposed within three months after such rejection.

§ 9. Full Degree members, not members of any Temple, may be proposed for membership by two full Degree members of the Lodge to which they belong. The proposition shall be read when the Temple is open in the Third Degree, and a ballot taken thereon, and if not more than seven black ballots are cast, he shall be admitted to membership upon signing this Constitution, and paying the fees.

§ 10. MEETINGS.—Degree Temples shall hold their regular meetings at such times as may be designated in their By-Laws.



§ 11. OFFICERS AND TERMS.—The officers of the Temple shall be: 1st, Degree Templar; 2nd, Degree Vice Templar; 3d, D. Secretary; 4th, D. F. S.; 5th, D. Treasurer; 6th, D. Chaplain; 7th, D. Marshal; 8th, D. Guard; 9th, D. Sentinel; 10th, A. D. Secretary; 11th, Deputy D. Marshall; 12th, R. S.; 13th, L. S. The *first seven* shall be elected; the eighth and ninth appointed by the D. V. T. elect; the others by the officers they assist. The regular terms shall commence with February, and the elective officers shall be chosen by ballot and a majority vote, at the regular meeting in January, and installed in February. Any full Degree member of the Temple shall be eligible to office, but after the first election, the Degree Templar shall be a past or acting W. C. T., Degree Templar, or D. G. W. C. T.

§ 12. Suspension or expulsion in the Sub-Lodge shall work a suspension or expulsion from the Temple. No member shall be permitted to take part in the transactions of the Temple whose dues are unpaid for the current term, and no person shall be permitted to sit in the Temple, unless in possession of the current quarterly pass-word, and the pass-word of the Degree in which the Temple is open.

§ 13. MISCELLANEOUS.—The following named Articles and Sections of the Sub-Lodge Constitution, shall be binding on Degree Temples and their members, after making such changes in the phraseology as may be necessary to adapt them, or either of them, to the work of Temples, viz.: Articles I., II., VI. and X., entire; Article III., Sections 4, 6, 7 and 8; Article V., Sections 3 and 4; Article IX., Sec. 4.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—OFFENCES AND TRIALS.

§ 1. CHARGES AND COMMITTEE.—Any member who has reason to believe that another has violated any of the laws of the Order, shall present to the W. C. T. a charge against him in writing, specifying the offence; and the W. C. T., concealing the name of the accuser, shall refer the charge to a committee of three, which he shall appoint. The committee shall forthwith furnish the accused with a copy of the charge, and summon the accused and witnesses to appear before them at such time and place as they may appoint. At the

appointed time and place the committee shall meet and hear the evidence, which they shall reduce to writing, and if called upon, produce before the Lodge.

§ 2. REPORT AND TRIAL.—The committee shall report, recommending some punishment if they find the charge sustained. The report shall be laid upon the table until the next meeting, at which time the accused shall be summoned to appear, and the Lodge shall act upon it. If called for by any member, the evidence offered before the committee shall be read, but no other evidence shall be introduced. The Lodge may, however, re-commit the case, in order that more evidence may be taken. The accused shall have an opportunity to speak in his defence, and shall then retire. The Lodge shall then decide the question, and if they find him guilty, fix on some mode of punishment; after which he shall be notified of the result. The recommendations of the committee may be amended in any manner before final action is taken on them; provided, however, that in all cases when a member has been found guilty, he shall be punished by expulsion, suspension, fine or reprimand, except in cases of violation of Article II., when re-obligation *may* be considered a punishment at the option of the Lodge.

§ 3. ABSENCE OF ACCUSED.—Should the accused fail to appear before the committee or Lodge when summoned, without sending a sufficient excuse, the trial may proceed, as if he were present, or he may be punished for contempt.

§ 4. WAIVER.—A member against whom charges have been preferred may, with the consent of the Lodge, waive any of the forms of trial and if he acknowledge to the com-

the time when he made the acknowledgment or was found guilty.

ARTICLE IX.—WITHDRAWAL AND CARDS.

§ 1. WITHDRAWAL FROM THE ORDER.—Any member who is free from all charges, may, by written resignation, withdraw from the Order without vote of the Lodge.

§ 2. Clearance and Travelling Cards, of the form prescribed by the R. W. G. Lodge, shall be granted to members applying for them, if they are clear from all charges. A Clearance Card shall be valid for one year from its date, and a Travelling Card for the time for which payment of dues shall be made in advance, not exceeding one year.

§ 3. EFFECT OF CARDS.—Members holding cards granted by this Lodge are still members of the Order, and subject to the jurisdiction of this Lodge.

§ 4. TRAVELLING MEMBERS.—Any member desiring to visit this Lodge on a Travelling Card, shall be examined in the ante-room, and shall not be admitted unless he prove himself in the Travelling Pass-Word, and the work of the Degree in which the Lodge is opened.

ARTICLE X.—BY-LAWS AND AMENDMENTS.

§ 1. BY-LAWS.—This Lodge may adopt such By-Laws and Rules of Order as may be deemed advisable, which do not conflict with this Constitution, or the laws, rules, and usages of the Order; provided that said By-Laws and Rules, and all amendments thereto, shall first receive the approval

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